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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

NORTH AND SOUTH FIFTY YEARS AFTER APPOMATTOX

NO CELEBRATION marked the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Civil War. But the whole country, as editors observe, has been none the less mindful of the events of that fateful April fifty years ago—the fall of Richmond, the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, the later surrender of Johnston, the assassination of President Lincoln. In April, 1915, there is voiced in both the Northern and Southern press the same patriotic pride in the greatness of the reunited nation, the same patriotic love of a common country. These fifty years, we are told on every hand, have sufficed for the definite putting aside of animosities. In New York and in Georgia, editors note with equal interest the fact that the semicentennial of Lee's surrender finds in the White House the first Southern-born President since the Civil War; they note with the same thankfulness that as our half-century of domestic peace comes to a close the United States of America is the one world-Power not drawn into the vortex of a great European War. Nevertheless, it is evident from a glance at the editorial columns of representative newspapers that the word "Appomattox," even fifty years afterward, does not, perhaps can not, mean the same on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. While the Northerner thinks of the triumph of the "Union" over rebellion, secession, perhaps slavery, to Southerners Appomattox is "the sepulcher of a nation," the burial-place of a lost, to many a righteous, cause. Moreover, while to the Northerner Appomattox was simply the end of the War, the Southerner remembers it as also the beginning of the dreadful "reconstruction" period. On April 9, 1865, the meeting of the defeated general and the victor in the McLean farmhouse, foreshadowed, by reason of the wisdom of Lee and the magnanimity of Grant, a speedy, simple, and merciful readjustment following the long war. At least so it now seems to Southern writers. Six days later, they add, these hopes went crashing to the ground as Abraham Lincoln fell by the hand of the crazed or misguided Booth. The South, declares the Nashville *Banner*, "was the greatest sufferer by Lincoln's death." As this Tennessee paper thinks, "The certainty that Lincoln, had he lived, would have mitigated the severity of reconstruction and have done much to allay sectional ill feeling, has, as much as anything pertaining to his career, attested the greatness of his character." And we find Southern editors praising the general who crusht the Confederacy, while, as the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette* puts it, "the admiration for Lincoln in the South is balanced only by the admiration in the North for Lee." And fifty years after Appomattox there runs through the editorial comment on this anniversary the feeling of a common national heritage, both North and South, in the two great generals whose campaigns closed at Appomattox and the statesman whose career ended one short week later.

Americans in all parts of the country, says the Savannah *News*, now "look upon the great men of the war-days as Americans all, whatever the color of the uniforms they wore." And the Georgia daily remarks further:

"Americans in every section take pride in the tributes paid by the most prominent commanders of the great war in Europe to the generals who led Confederate and Union armies. Strategy of Lee and Jackson and Grant has formed the study of these commanders, and even under the changed conditions of present-day warfare is often applied to problems of the fighting of 1915. Only occasionally does anybody anywhere attempt to revive animosities of the sixties, and when he does he is reminded immediately from North and South that he is living in the past and that he is wasting his breath and his energy. The country is living in the present and the future, and it draws upon the past only for inspiration to make it more prosperous, more just, and to keep its ideals of liberty plainly before it.

"At the half-century mark after the war it is pleasant to know that the country is doing its best to promote peace, while it is the greatest nation that is not engaged in a terrible war. And it is also pleasant to know that economically and commercially it has reached an enviable position among the greatest nations, with the probability that it will be the world's banker, and second to none in prosperity after the war ends.

"The fact that a Southern-born man is President, and that both the North and the South applaud his efforts to keep the nation at peace, shows how far away are the feelings that set North and South to fighting each other. But while the animosities have been definitely put away, the whole country remembers this month the end of General Lee's final campaign, and is proud of the fighting-record of the armies on each side."

As if their military glory were not enough, comments the Charleston *News and Courier*, which has represented South Carolina opinion since 1803, "it remained for Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant to furnish to the world its classic examples of how brave men should go down to defeat or bear themselves in victory. Medieval chivalry, at its flower, produced no such scene as that enacted amid the Virginia hills on the 9th day of April, 1865." Lee, continues *The News and Courier* in its story of that April day, might have postponed the end of the

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war for months, or years, by breaking up his army and encouraging guerrilla warfare. But he took the responsibility of surrender:

"The hopelessness of further endeavor was plain. The spirit of the South was already broken. Her people had lost heart. The Army of Northern Virginia had dwindled to a mere handful. In the last days of his retreat from Richmond, Lee never had more than 30,000 men, while Grant's forces numbered over 150,000. And Grant's men were in the pink of condition, while Lee's were starving. Somebody had blundered as to supplies, and the army was left without anything to eat. . . . Finally the ragged, shoeless, unfed, and largely unarmed remnant of the Army of Northern Virginia found themselves walled about by an army of blue. Lee sent his message to Grant. A meeting was arranged, and terms of capitulation were agreed upon. . . . .

"The magnanimous behavior of Grant in the negotiations which marked the surrender is a chapter in that general's life which the happiest warrior might well envy. It was the biggest hour of his career and he bore himself like a soldier and a gentleman. He could have fixt what terms of surrender he chose. Those which he allowed were generous to a degree. The officers were permitted to retain their side-arms and horses. The men were paroled upon their promise not to take up arms again, and such of them as had horses were told to keep them. 'They will need them for the spring plowing,' said Grant. . . . Grant ordered rations to be issued to the Confederates. He permitted no demonstrations of any kind on the part of the victorious army. The firing of salutes was prohibited. All exhibitions of exultation were stopt. Blunt fighter that he was, Grant displayed throughout these proceedings a delicacy of feeling and a sense of the fitness of things which challenged the admiration and won the regard even of his enemies."

The South Carolina editor then turns to the picture of Lee, "a vanquished leader still idolized by his men"—how he rode his horse Traveler from the McLean house into the Confederate lines, and among the soldiers. "In an instant," according to a description taken from some unmentioned source—

"they were about him, bareheaded, with tear-wet faces; thronging him, kissing his hands, his boots, his saddle; weeping; cheering him amid their tears; shouting his name to the very skies. He said: 'Men, we have fought through the war together. I have done my best for you. My heart is too full to say more.'"

So, concludes the *News and Courier* editorial, the story of Appomattox shows one episode in our great fratricidal struggle where all the characters moved grandly and there was not one element of discord.

"The old Virginia court-house town was the Golgotha of a people's hopes; but on this fiftieth anniversary of Lee's surrender there is in the recollection of that event nothing of humiliation for the South, much which can bring to the hearts of her people the glow of grateful pride in and for the sons she has brought forth."

After recounting the same story, the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, the present-day combination of several historic dailies, remarks that had the Southern people "foreseen the outrages perpetrated under the reconstruction laws," "it is probable that a large proportion of them would have joined in the appeal to Lee not to surrender, but to keep up the fighting in the mountains, no matter what the consequences might be." But the future was impenetrable:

"It was impossible to foresee that a clique of fanatics and politicians, led by that apostle of hate, Thad Stevens, should get control of Congress and of the country, and be able to prevent that peace that had been agreed on; should be able to keep up the bitterness and semiwarfare that continued for a dozen years after Appomattox."

Yet the New Orleans editor admits that even "the story of reconstruction was not without some good influence." The folly of the Republican reconstruction policy "is now recognized the world over; and no mistake of this kind is ever again possible." The British learned a lesson from this mistake of ours and treated the defeated Boers with the magnanimity which has made them faithful to the Empire only fourteen years after they were overwhelmed by it. Because of the North's unfortunate reconstruction policy, it took longer to revive the once strong patriotism of the defeated section. But "that the result at Appomattox is now accepted without bitterness throughout the South will be denied," so *The Times-Picayune* believes, "by only a handful of irreconcilables."

Yet the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* remembers Appomattox as a "somber tragedy that marked the ending of a people's hopes." It speaks of the place of Lee's surrender as a shrine, "an altar, on which the South laid its last living and heroic sacrifice. . . . It is the sepulcher of a nation." Another daily in the former capital of the Confederacy, *The News-Leader*, spoke in like vein in its editorial of the 9th:

"On this fiftieth anniversary of that dread day, some who have not suffered and some who have forgotten may see in the sleepy fields of the old court-house the cradle of a new nation. We would not deny them rejoicing. But those of us who have borne the wounds and those of us who remember look back to Appomattox as to the bier of the patriots' country; and if we may not mourn, we ask that none demand of us rejoicing. If our cause was a righteous one, then it should not have fallen; if it was unrighteous, it would never have risen.

"It has become the vogue to speak of union. It is well. There is union. But while the South stands ready to-day to defend that union, and to send against any foreign foe the sons and grandsons of those whose bodies were her buckler fifty years ago, the South is not ready to profess present loyalty if that means a confession of past treason. We went to Appomattox because we had been forced to Manassas, and if we own the justice of our final defeat, we concede the murder of our first resistance.

"To a people who have daily evidences of a genuine union on a foundation of amity, this may seem a blunt statement of an unpleasant truth. If it be so, we shall regret. Yet the South would ask the North to remember that if this is the half-century of the amnesty proclamation and the disbandment of the armies, it is also the half-century of the surrender of Lee and of the movement for the enfranchisement of the blacks."

Recounting the heroism of those who fought in that last campaign, and of those who rebuilt the South during the years afterward, the writer concludes:

"We Southerners of to-day were born at Appomattox. It is the spirit of Appomattox that is to make of our children the captains and counselors of the nation."

In the North, we find the anniversary of Appomattox treated reverently and with the fullest recognition of the heroism of both armies and the greatness of both commanders. The New York *Tribune*, which, under Horace Greeley, was probably the most influential newspaper in the North, speaks of the new basis for union laid at Appomattox in the articles signed by Grant and Lee. Grant's "first thought was for a reconciliation of the sections and a frank acknowledgment of the fact that both would have to work together on a broader and firmer basis of nationality. From the day of the surrender until the day of his death, Lee set a noble example of faithfulness to the new order which he and his associates had accepted as the fate of war."

Several editors, North and South, comment on the many high places held by Southerners in our Government fifty years after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The New York *Times* notes that—

"the President of the United States is a native of Virginia; that five of the ten Cabinet ministers were born in the South; that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and two of the Associate Justices are Southern men; that the Controller of the Currency is a Virginian; that the Ambassador to the Court of St. James's is a native of North Carolina; that the Ambassador to Italy is a Virginian; that the Ambassador to Spain is a Virginian; that the Ambassador to Russia is of Virginia stock, and that the Minister to Switzerland is a Georgian; that in the Senate of the United States the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Florida, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Alabama have each a chairman of an

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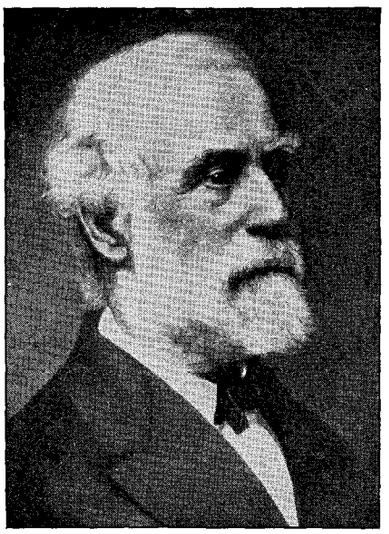

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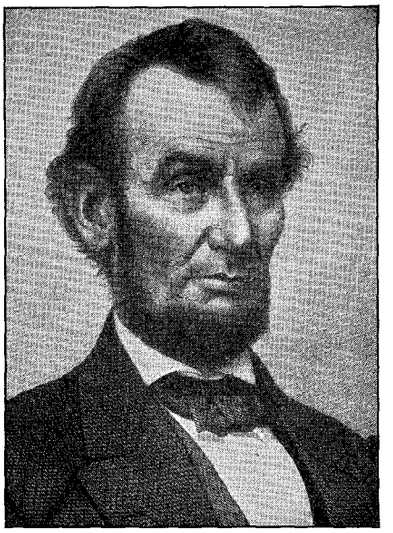

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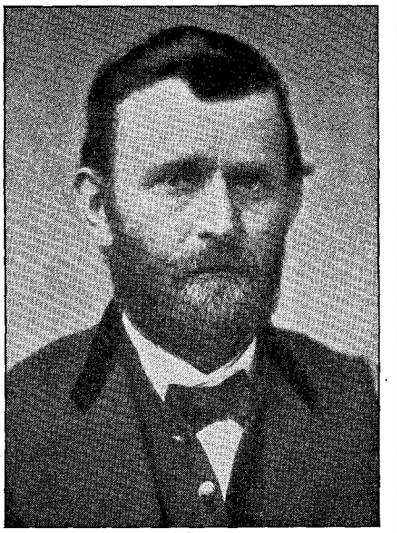

GRANT.

important committee, and four of these States have two chairmen each; while in the House of Representatives, Georgia and Arkansas have each a committee chairman, Virginia has five chairmen; North Carolina, three; Alabama, two; Texas, two; Tennessee, four; and Florida, three."

President Wilson's request that all flags be lowered to half-mast on April 15 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Lincoln was observed and applauded both North and South. Among the hundreds of eloquent editorial tributes to the memory of the martyred President, we note two from influential Southern dailies, which claim him as the friend of the South. "Lincoln did not hate the South," declares the Atlanta *Constitution*, "he loved the nation."

"Time and a better understanding of character and events have proved that in Lincoln the South had a friend instead of an enemy. It was with him not a question of castigation of what those around him considered rebel territory, but deep-rooted conviction as to what was best for South and North and East and West—for the nation as an integral whole. . . . . .

"History has established that his death was a deplorable loss to the South. He was the one man who could have and would have averted reconstruction's horrors. The South to-day recognizes this fact—knows now that in Lincoln it had a true, a genuine, friend—and is ready to accord him that place in history which he so well deserves."

Similarly, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* pauses in its editorial reflections on "A Sublime Tragedy" to wonder what might have happened had Lincoln lived. "He was the one friend of the stricken South having power. . . . Not one proscriptive word fell from his lips." His death appears to this Kentuckian, writing fifty years afterward, as "part of the fatality that pursued the South from first to last."

"It was the will of Heaven that the Confederacy should be destroyed root and branch; that there should be no possible equivocation as to the result; and, as if the South had not been sufficiently punished, Lincoln—a son of the soil, standing ready with his hand uplifted and outstretched to protect his kindred people—was struck down, ten additional years of travail ensuing as dire consequence of the causeless murder."

The South, we read further, "learned its lesson."

"It learned that slavery was not a divine institution. Cotton was never king. The Union was best. God knew where the weak spot was and smote us there; and, lo, we are one people again; still true to the reason of our being, the faith of our fathers, a world-Power, yet a nation of freemen, known, respected, honored to the ends of the earth. How much of this do we not owe to Abraham Lincoln? It is meet that Kentucky should be first to acknowledge the country's obligation to his deeds and words; should recall the example he set and left behind him; should see the light that shines above his tomb, and be cheered and invigorated; the first truly typical American, a Kentuckian, and Kentucky's best historic asset.

"Thus it is that we are teaching our children in the schools this day. Thus it is that the flags are at half-mast. God bless the flag! God keep the memory of Abraham Lincoln green forever."

RAILWAY MAIL-PAY REASONINGS

EVERY TIME the chairman of the Railway Mail-Pay Committee puts out a statement meant to be the last word in the controversy between the railroads and the Post-office Department, Mr. Burleson, so the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* (Dem.) airily observes, "steps to bat and sends one out into left field and ties the score." And the New York *World* (Dem.) uses the terminology of another sport to describe the issuance of these successive counter-statements as "largely sparring for points on the outer edges. It does not strike at the main body of the question." The question, as readers of our issue of April 3 will remember, is whether, as Postmaster-General Burleson holds, the railroads are being overpaid for carrying mail and the Government is being consequently robbed, or whether, as Chairman Peters insists, the roads are being underpaid and the Government is consequently robbing them. In a public statement issued March 21, Mr. Burleson charged the railroads with the defeat of the Post-office Appropriation Bill in the last session of Congress, and denied their contention that they are underpaid for carrying the mails, asserting among other things that they get better pay from the Government than they do from the express companies. Such editorial comment as we noted at the time was generally more inclined to the railroads' view than to that of the Post-office Department. But the New York *World* believes that in the successive express-rate comparisons the Postmaster-General has clearly put the roads on the defensive. He has shown, we read,

"That on a hundred-pound basis of reckoning for the longer distances the railroads receive about twice as much for carrying the mails as they do for carrying express-matter. Ralph Peters, for the railroads, replies that on the small-package express business they are paid about four times as much as they get for mail carriage per hundred pounds. Mr. Burleson now retorts that the highest mail-rate per pound is more than four times the railroads' share of the express pound-package rate. . . . . .

"As the case stands, the Postmaster-General has the better of the argument. Are the railroads content to drop it at the place where it is made to appear that if the Government is robbing the

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roads, then the roads, through their affiliated express companies, are perpetrating an even greater robbery on themselves?"

It was noted in a previous article that several newspapers generally found in support of the Wilson Administration do not follow Mr. Burleson in the present controversy. It is no less interesting to observe that an opposition paper, the San Francisco *Bulletin* (Prog.), stands squarely with the Postmaster-General and against the railroads. It says:

"Some of the railways get twice as much for carrying the mails as they receive for similar service in carrying private express. These railways killed the Post-office Appropriation Bill because it contained clauses proposing to put an end to their looting by changing the basis of pay from weight to space. The bill was not a partizan measure. No one was prejudiced for it or against it, except the Post-office Department, which was to gain by it, and a few railroads, which were properly to lose by it. The railroads won.

"As long as this sort of thing happens at every session of Congress, and at almost every session of almost every legislature, it is an open question whether dollars or voters have the greater power in our government."

DR. DERNBURG'S PEACE-TERMS

MORE THAN ACADEMIC interest, in the opinion of many of our newspaper observers, attaches to Dr. Bernhard Dernburg's statement of the conditions on which peace would be acceptable to Germany. For, as the Springfield *Republican* remarks, "peace-talk of any sort whatever by this unofficial representative of the German Government, for whatever purpose, can not be dismissed as idle chatter." This particular peace-talk is in the form of a letter addrest by Germany's ex-Colonial Secretary to the organizer of a German-American mass-meeting in Portland, Maine. Altho opinions differ as to the purpose behind it, most of our papers seem to regard this widely published letter as a sort of inspired "feeler," or, to vary the figure, a "trial balloon" sent up to test the currents of international opinion. Another view, reflected in the English dispatches, is that Dr. Dernburg's letter is "a new move on the part of Germany to enlist American favor," or even "another effort to lead the United States to play Germany's game and pull her chestnuts out of the fire." And in both Washington and London, we gather from the correspondents, it is received as at least a semiofficial outline of what the German Government would consider the proper terms of peace. As a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* puts it:

"It is not supposed that his letter embodies Germany's last word on the subject. But it is thought to set out the things Germany earnestly desires, along with certain other things that she would finally drop around the table of the peace-conferees."

In another column *The Times* summarizes as follows the main proposals contained in Dr. Dernburg's letter:

"1. The freedom or neutralization of the high seas and 'narrows' in time of war.

"2. An open-door policy regarding colonies under which German trade with the colonies of other empires, notably the British, would not be hampered by the preferential tariffs now accorded the mother country.

"3. Failing the granting of demands 1 and 2 and the smoothing of the German paths of commerce through Belgium without British interference, Germany's retention of Belgium as a natural foreland and commercial doorway to the western seas.

"4. The safety, which would seem to mean now the return to Germany, of German colonies, into which Germany could pour her increasing population.

"5. A free hand for German activity along lines already tapped in Asia Minor and Africa."

Dr. Dernburg prefaces his suggestions with an affirmation that "whatever peace is concluded should be of a permanent nature, no perfunctory patching up should be permitted," and with a disclaimer, "with full authority," of "any ambition by my country as to world-dominion." His specific proposals that interest our press most, apparently, relate to the neutralization of the seas and the future of Belgium. In his scheme for making the seas free in times of war as well as of peace, he includes "the freedom of cable and mail communication with all countries, whether belligerent or not." And "more than this," he says, "an open sea demands an open-door policy."

"This means that while every nation must have the right for commercial and fiscal purposes to impose whatever duties it thinks fit, these duties must be equal for all exports and imports for whatever destination or from whatever source. . . . While the free-sea policy stands for the true aim of international relations, namely, an exchange of goods which must benefit either party to be mutually satisfactory, it will engender friendly feeling among all the peoples, advance civilization, and thereby have a sure tendency toward disarmament."

Neutral seas, objects Frederic R. Coudert, an authority on international law, "would, of course, mean naval disarmament, except for certain coast defenses"; and this would "make necessary land armament far more extensive than is now necessary, and would prove a great boon to militarism." With the sea neutralized, "ultimately, in the natural order of things, the dominating Power in Europe would be the Power with the greatest army."

THAT TROUBLESOME INTERRUPTION. —Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

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DELIGHTED!
—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

THE PARTY WASH.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

CARTOON IMPRESSIONS OF THE BARNES-ROOSEVELT LIBEL SUIT.

On the other hand, Dr. Dernburg assures the newspaper men that "the basis of peace set forth in my letter was not meant to be a basis of peace which would be of advantage to either side in the present war, or to any individual nation," but to "benefit all nations."

"Does Dr. Dernburg mean that naval power shall not be exerted in future wars? Would he abolish the right of blockade?" asks the New York *Evening Post;* and the New York *Sun*, amazed at "the artless confounding of the interests of Germany with the dictates of justice and reason," wonders "how much Dr. Dernburg would clamor for the neutralization of the seas if the German war fleet had bottled up the British Navy and was sweeping the British ensign off the ocean." "Dr. Dernburg shows easily what England might give up; what is Germany ready to give up in return?" asks the Springfield *Republican*.

While many papers emphasize this aspect of the "free-seas" proposal, the Philadelphia *Record* thinks that the plan, if put into effect, "would have a greater influence than any other conceivable adjustment in making the peace, that will ultimately have to be concluded, reasonably enduring if not permanent." It would mean the end of blockades and embargoes, stop the raids of commerce-destroyers and submarines, and permit American citizens to "sell arms, copper, cotton, or flour to anybody without offending anybody else."

Turning to Dr. Dernburg's proposals concerning Belgium, we find him saying:

"Germany does not strive for territorial aggrandizement in Europe; she does not believe in conquering and subjugating unwilling nations, this on account of a spirit of justice and her knowledge of history. No such attempts have ever been permanently successful. Belgium commands the main outlet of western German trade, is the natural foreland of the Empire, and has been conquered with untold sacrifice of blood and treasure. It offers to German trade the only outlet to an open sea, and it has been politically established, maintained, and defended by England in order to keep these natural advantages from Germany....

"So Belgium can not be given up. However, these considerations could be disregarded if all the other German demands, especially a guaranteed free sea, were fully complied with and the natural commercial relation of Belgium to Germany was considered in a just and workable form. In this case Germany will not fail, when the time comes to help rebuilding the country; in fact, she is doing so now."

The alternatives here offered, declares the New York *Tribune*, are "wholly ridiculous," since the "freedom of the seas" plan would mean sending the British fleet to the scrap-heap, and consent to Germany's retention of Belgium would mean "the renunciation by France and Great Britain of a moral obligation and a debt of honor to repudiate which would be to earn the enduring scorn of all mankind." "We can conceive of no terms of peace acceptable to the Allies or satisfactory to the prevailing sentiment of mankind which would leave Germany with any control over the well-being or the national destiny of Belgium," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*. And in Washington, according to a correspondent of the New York *Times*, "the discussion all comes back to Belgium." In the same dispatch we read:

"The British view on this point is that the German claim that Belgium is a necessary commercial channel for Germany is insincere, since Hamburg and Bremen give the needed commercial outlet. Germany's need of Belgium, according to this view, is military, and German military plans through Belgium point, like Napoleon's pistol, at the heart of Britain."

But despite all these objections, *The Times* regards Dr. Dernburg's letter as "beyond all comparison the most hopeful augury of peace that has been revealed to a waiting and sore-tried world." In its opinion, "the vital, immeasurably important point" is "that a distinguished German in close relations with the Imperial Government has publicly spoken of peace-terms."

In this connection it is interesting to read, in a dispatch from Berlin to the New York *Evening Sun*, the following words from the mouth of Counselor Passache, Liberal leader and Vice-President of the Reichstag:

"The land which we have conquered at the cost of so much German blood, our bravest and our best, must never be returned. . . . The sword has well achieved its mission. Diplomacy must not spoil it."

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THE REPLY TO GERMANY

EVEN THOSE who were inclined to think that Ambassador Count von Bernstorff's recent communication in criticism of our national neutrality should have made him *persona non grata* in Washington profess to be pleased with the friendly reply from our State Department. "The fitting answer," says the New York *Times*, "would have mightily tickled the country; the answer actually sent will, nevertheless, have its sober approval." This latest utterance from Washington, the Syracuse *Herald* observes, "is so clear and terse an exposition of our policy, as regards both the British embargo and the exportation of arms, and it is so free from diplomatic subtleties and ambiguities that we may well feel disposed to pardon the German Ambassador for evoking it." The reply to the German Ambassador's note "can not fail to make a profound impression throughout the world," declares the New York *World*. English papers are, indeed, voluble in approval of it. German comment is not yet available, but the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, representing pro-German sentiment in this country, thinks it has occasioned disappointment—in more than one quarter. First, "in view of the fact that it had been intimated that the American reply to the Bernstorff memorandum would be very sharp," the note as given out "will disappoint all those who had expected at least a break in the diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany." Moreover,

"Those will be disappointed who had hoped that the State Department would change its attitude toward the shipments of arms. Nothing of the kind happened. A few empty, amiable phrases about the friendly relations between the two countries and then, as if for the purpose of mockery, a hiding behind the old sophistries with regard to the shipments of war-material.

"The only really remarkable thing about the reply is that it evidences the desire to keep and nourish the impression that Count von Bernstorff, and not the German Government, is the author of the original note.

"One could almost wish that the tone of the reply was more energetic—at least it would have sounded more sincere!"

Count von Bernstorff's note, which was quoted in these columns last week, objected to our Administration's policies, chiefly on the ground of acquiescence in British aggression and failure to stop the exportation of munitions of war to the enemies of Germany. The American reply, says the New York *Evening Post's* correspondent, is regarded in Washington as a carefully framed statement of the position of the United States which will clear up any doubt that may have existed concerning that position. The phraseology of the note is highly commended by the New York papers, which conjecture variously as to its authorship, generally considering President Wilson or Mr. Lansing responsible for the final wording, tho the document is signed by Secretary Bryan.

Count von Bernstorff is informed that the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain are "hardly appropriate for discussion between the Government of the United States and the Government of Germany." Mr. Bryan regrets to find the language of the Ambassador's memorandum "susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral." He adds: "I take it for granted that no such implication was intended, but it is so evident that your Excellency is laboring under certain false impressions that I can not be too explicit in setting forth the facts as they are when fully reviewed and comprehended." To quote:

"In the first place, this Government has at no time and in no manner yielded any one of its rights as a neutral to any of the present belligerents. It has acknowledged as a matter of course the right of visit and search and the right to apply the rules of contraband of war to articles of commerce.

"It has indeed insisted upon the use of visit and search as an absolutely necessary safeguard against mistaking neutral vessels for vessels owned by an enemy and against mistaking legal cargoes for illegal. It has admitted, also, the right of blockade, if actually exercised and effectively maintained."

Reference is made to the unsuccessful attempt to secure mutual concessions from the British and German Governments regarding interference with neutral sea-trade. Secretary Bryan regrets "that your Excellency did not deem it worthy of mention in modification of the impressions you exprest." He continues:

"In the third place, I note with sincere regret that in discussing the sale and exportation of arms by citizens of the United States to the enemies of Germany your Excellency seems to be under the impression that it was within the choice of the Government of the United States, knowing its profest neutrality and its diligent efforts to maintain it in other particulars, to inhibit this trade, and that its failure to do so manifested an unfair attitude toward Germany.

"This Government holds . . . that any change in its own laws of neutrality during the progress of a war which would affect unequally the relations of the United States with the nations at war would be an unjustifiable departure from the principle of strict neutrality, by which it has consistently sought to direct its actions, and I respectfully submit that none of the circumstances urged in your Excellency's memorandum alters the principle involved."

The note closes with the declaration that the United States Government feels compelled to speak with perfect frankness because "the friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Germany is so warm and of such long standing," and "the ties which bind them to one another in amity are so many and so strong."

No fault, comments the New York *Journal of Commerce*, can be found with the opening sentences of the memorandum, which seem "to be addrest by a candid friend to one of extreme sensibility who has been hurt through a misunderstanding of the conduct of that friend toward one who is an enemy of the person aggrieved." There is, it is remarked, "a keen tho gentle touch in the statement that the use of visit and search is an absolutely necessary safeguard against mistaking neutral vessels for those of an enemy and legal cargoes for illegal; but no reference is made to the difficulty of applying this use with mines and submarines." The second complaint of Count Bernstorff, concerning the exportation of arms, "was easier to deal with, because there is no room for doubt regarding the application of established principles."

In this reply from the American Government, the New York *Herald* sees Count von Bernstorff being "told, very politely but very positively, that his 'memorandum' criticism of the American Government's neutrality was both ignorant and impudent." *The World* calls it a "proper rebuke." *The Evening Mail* thinks the Ambassador must now "make an explanation or apology." Count von Bernstorff, says a Washington correspondent of the International News Service in the New York *American*, "is expected to take the rebuke in the spirit it is given and not repeat his offense of questioning the good faith of the United States. If he does repeat it, the expectation in diplomatic and official circles is that he will receive his passports."

The New York *Morning Telegraph*, however, begs to differ from "the pro-British and the pro-Russian and the pro-French newspapers of this city," and insists that while the American note "may have been sharp, in the Yankee meaning of the word," it "did not rebuke Bernstorff." And we read:

"As the representative of Germany, Count von Bernstorff has a perfect right to ask about our dealings with Great Britain or any of the Allies who are making war on his country. If the Ambassador did not do so he would not be performing his duty. On April 4 last, Count von Bernstorff sent a note to the American Government. . . . . .

"He asked that the United States obey the spirit of neutrality and cease sending powder and ball and cannon to Great Britain while it would not send food to Germany. Does any man of sense need to be told that von Bernstorff did right when he filed this note of protest? . . . On the face of it, we are favoring the Allies, as Count von Bernstorff asserts."

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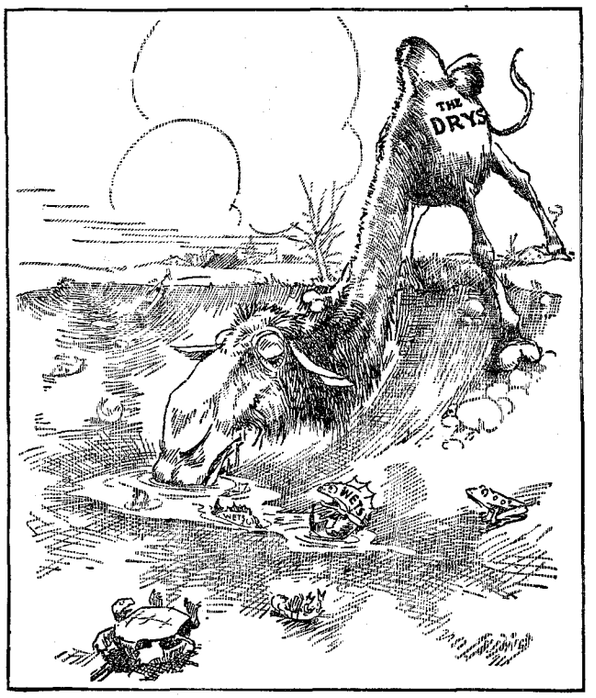
RUM AND DEMOCRACY

A VISION of the Democratic donkey harnessed to the water-wagon in the next Presidential campaign, with Mr. Bryan on the driver's seat, seems to be causing some of our journalistic observers anxiety. The chief cause of this disturbing dream is a recent letter from the Secretary of State to L. W. Kennington, a Democratic National Committeeman of Iowa, expressing the hope that the Democrats of that State would take a stand for prohibition. In a statement given to the press with this letter, Mr. Bryan goes further and says he hopes to see the Democratic party take the prohibition side in every State in which the issue is raised; but at the same time he says, "I do not know to what extent the liquor-question will be an issue in the campaign next year," and adds, "At the present time it does not seem probable that it will find a place in the platform of either the Democratic or the Republican party." But, many observe, his fight within the party must finally reach the floor of the National Convention, and the Washington *Post* (Ind.), for one, believes he "will force the Democratic party to a national declaration upon this issue." The result of the fight is a question of interest and importance. Republican observers freely predict it will cleave his party wide open. The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) remarks that "as a party-splitter Secretary Bryan shows no signs of forfeiting his right to be called 'the peerless leader,'" while the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.) prints several paragraphs of ridicule and raillery on Mr. Bryan's shifts from issue to issue during his career. The Houston *Chronicle* (Dem.), however, takes the idea more seriously, and, after sketching the remarkable rise of the prohibition idea in America, concludes that "sooner or later it is bound to enter national platforms as a national issue," but, it adds guardedly, "just when is still doubtful." "People will smile at the idea of tying up the Democratic party with prohibition," thinks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), and the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) holds that foolish marriages break up more homes than the saloon, but it proposes no party plank on them. Mr. Bryan's sincerity and courage are conceded by the Savannah *News* (Dem.), but it questions "whether he is not lessening the chances of his party of winning in the next national campaign by his advocating prohibition," for "it will help it in some of the States, but not in the majority of them."



THE IMPENDING DROUGHT.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*

"If a break comes between the President and Mr. Bryan, it is likely to be occasioned by the prohibition proclivities of the latter," thinks the Johnstown (Pa.) *Democrat* (Dem.). And the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* fears Mr. Bryan "eventually may find himself in a highly embarrassing political position." Recalling a declaration by Mr. Bryan that wherever a direct issue was raised in any State between the "wets" and the "drys" he proposed to take a hand in the fray, this correspondent reports predictions that this process will increase the number of "drys" on the Democratic National Committee until they have control. Then prohibition will go into the platform and become a national issue. The political possibilities that lie hidden in all this are then explored:

"Those who are watching Mr. Bryan see in his position not only a sincere espousal of the cause of prohibition in the several States, but a political byplay to offset anything Theodore Roosevelt may have in mind along the same line. Mr. Bryan, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. La Follette, and others of their type in politics appeal substantially to the same people. By becoming aggressive at this time, however, the politicians here figure that Mr. Bryan has given a stimulus to the prohibition movement which may materially assist it to become a 'live wire' in the campaign this year. If it is, President Wilson will have to stand or fall on his known views. . . . There is no question but that the liquor issue, if forced, will split the Democratic party in some States clear up the back."

The description of President Wilson's position in this dispatch is based on a letter written by him in 1911, when he was Governor of New Jersey, to the Rev. Thomas B. Shannon, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of that State. In this letter he said in part:

"I am in favor of local option. I am a thorough believer in local self-government, and believe that every self-governing community which constitutes a social unit should have the right to control the matter of the regulation or of the withholding of licenses.

"But the questions involved are social and moral, and are not susceptible of being made parts of a party program. Whenever they have been made the subject-matter of party contests, they have cut the lines of party organization and party action athwart to the utter confusion of political action in every other field. They have thrown every other question, however important, into the background, and have made constructive party action impossible for long years together. So far as I am concerned, therefore, I can never consent to have the question of local option made an issue between political parties in this State. My judgment is very clear in this matter. I do not believe that party programs of the highest consequence to the political life of the State and of the nation ought to be thrust on one side and hopelessly embarrassed for long periods together by making a political issue of a great question which is essentially non-political, non-partizan, moral, and social in its nature."

But Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, points out that this letter of four years ago may not express the President's attitude toward the question to-day. Moreover, says Dr. Baker—

"These busy folk who insist on holding the President to these primary policies of years ago overlook the fact that in July of the same year the President wrote another letter to E. W. Grogan, of Texas, while a State-wide fight was on there, in which he said he believed that for some States State-wide prohibition was possible and desirable, and that he had 'no reason to doubt, from what I know of the circumstances, that State-wide prohibition is both practicable and desirable in Texas.'"

These statements by President Wilson compare interestingly with the declaration of Mr. Bryan, who says of the future of his party:

"It can not ally itself with the liquor interests without losing its moral standing, and the moral standing of a party is the thing that gives it permanent strength.

"A surrender to vice or immorality seldom gives even a temporary advantage to a party, but even if temporary advantage could be secured by such a course, it would be at the expense of the permanent welfare of the party. It is not only right

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for a party to take the moral side of a question, but it pays to do so."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, whose loyalty to the Democratic party has suffered many severe strains in the last two decades, subjects Mr. Bryan to some of its keenest irony. Says this leading antiprohibition daily:

"Mr. Bryan's real purpose is to help the Democratic party out of its present sorry predicament. He has picked upon prohibition as his new paramount. His partiality for paramounts is known of all men. But he is notionate about them. He never uses one more than once. His first was free silver. His next was anti-imperialism, coupled with antimilitarism. The next campaign he sulked, being miffed by the Parker telegram supplementing the St. Louis platform. He mounted the government-ownership paramount, but was forced to dismount by his Southern friends long before the Denver convention. That convention gave birth to a litter of paramounts, bank guaranty and a fixt-percentage rule for grading trusts being the most conspicuous. Next campaign he posed as the savior of the Democratic party from the hideous error of nominating the man for whom the Nebraska Democrats had instructed him to vote.

"Early in his political career Mr. Bryan stumped Nebraska for the Democratic ticket on a platform in favor of the license system. At divers times he has campaigned in other States in which the liquor question was paramount, but even questions from the audience could not elicit a statement from him as to his views of prohibition. Even last fall, while he was campaigning in Ohio, vain efforts to get an expression were made. We do not insinuate that he is not at heart for prohibition. But we do maintain that his record shows that his chief concern is for the Democratic party."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE principal criticism of our neutrality is based on the fact that it's too darned neutral.—*Chicago Herald.*

CAN it be that the rapid spread of prohibition in Europe drove Huerta to these hospitable shores?—*New York Tribune.*

CHAMP CLARK says the idea that any American boy can be President is wrong. Now let's hear from Mr. Bryan.—*Toledo Blade.*

"BRITISH Cabinet to act on liquor," which, of course, is better than to have liquor act on the British Cabinet.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IT certainly is patriotic in that California volcano to resume activity while the exposition is in progress.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IT begins to look as tho the biggest reputation to be made in the present war will be by Uncle Sam for keeping out of it.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

ALTHO not in a position to get arms from us, Germany is at least availing herself freely of our splendid interning facilities.—*Chicago Herald.*

IN swapping ships for forts at the Dardanelles the Allies have the advantage. They have more ships than the Turks have forts.—*Chicago Herald.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, it may be noted in passing, modestly refuses to boast about the triumphs of Turkish troops at Urmia.—*New Orleans Times Picayune.*

ISN'T it about time for Count von Bernstorff to hand a note to the State Department telling the Government what to do in the Riggs Bank case?—*New York World.*

HOW can any one doubt that peace may be near in Europe when Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt actually shook hands with each other a day or so ago?—*Chicago Herald.*

WITH the British using our flag on the high seas and the German raiders taking refuge in our harbors, it would appear that we are absolutely neutral.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

FORTUNATELY for Mr. Barnes, of New York, he doesn't need that $50,000.—*Boston Transcript.*

WHAT Germany needs is a couple of allies that do not require so much help.—*Indianapolis Star.*

WHY not give Huerta a grand-stand seat along the border and let him enjoy himself?—*Baltimore American.*

"I DO not repent of anything I ever have done," says Huerta. Another job for Billy Sunday.—*New York Telegraph.*

MR. WILLARD is said to be making $1,000 a day. No, not the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Road.—*Indianapolis Star.*

"VILLA Reforming Troops for Battle."—Headline. Now if somebody would only reform Villa!—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE best war news yet received is the statement that General Prosperity is about to advance all along the line.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

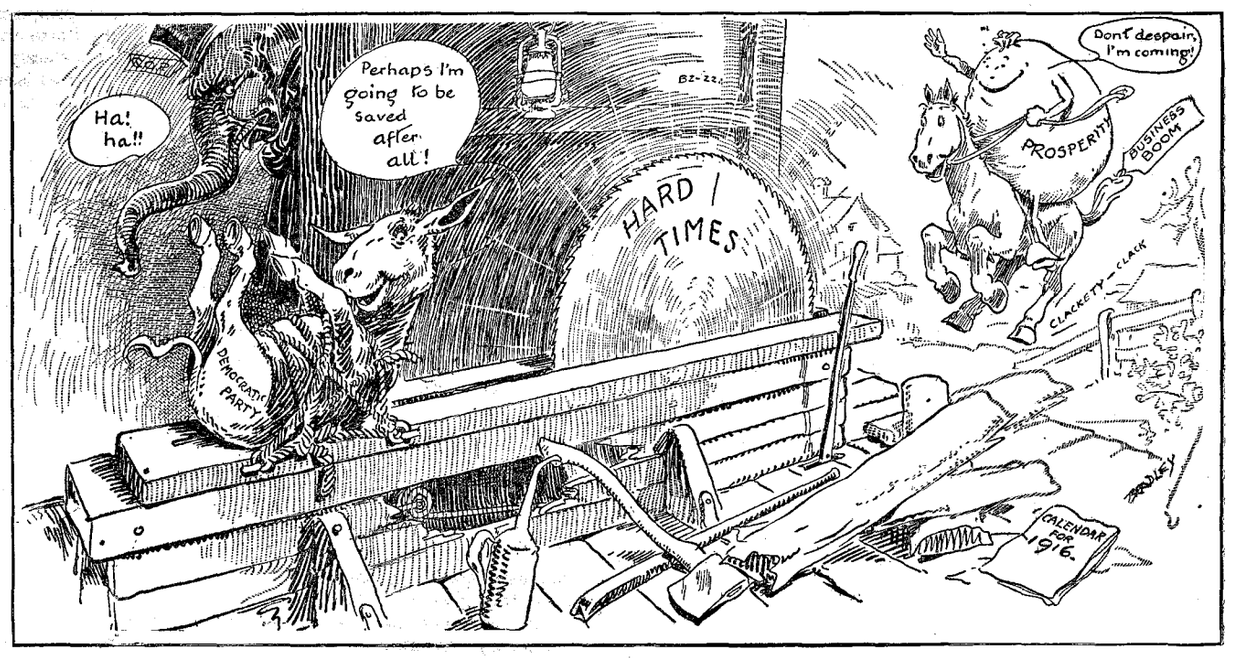
THEY want General Gorgas, of Panama fame, to clean up Servia. It's an easy guess that he will have better luck at it than Austria has had thus far.—*Zion's Herald.*

ENGLAND is thinking of taking over the brewing industry, remembering that many of its most illustrious families made their money that way.—*Chicago Daily News.*

CAPTAIN THIERICHENS hadn't been with us long before he became profoundly imprest with the American slogan: "Safety First."—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

COULD brewers and distillers only have foreseen all that has happened, the ranks of the antimilitarists would have had at least one powerful reenforcement.—*New York Evening Post.*

EDISON is said to have perfected an invention for keeping the air in submarines pure. We wish he would do as much for offices, hotels, city halls, prisons, and other air-tight compartments above water-level.—*New York Evening Sun.*



AS THAT CHEERFUL SOUND DRAWS NEARER. —Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

BELLIGERENTS' VIEWS OF THE WAR'S DURATION

HARDLY A MAN LIVING is not in some way affected by the European War; so small has the world become, so dependent are the nations upon one another, that any upheaval interrupting normal conditions acts and reacts upon social relations until the effects are felt even in the most remote corners of the world. There are many living in countries entirely neutral to whom this war spells utter ruin, others can be saved from disaster only by the speedy return of peace; to others, again, the war, despite its horrors, has been a positive salvation. For good or ill we have all felt its touch. To America, with her great commercial interests, some stimulated, others blighted, this war comes very close home, and the question of its duration is for us a matter of the gravest importance.

"When will the war end?" That is a question asked on all sides, and there are few to answer. THE LITERARY DIGEST, recognizing the interest and importance of the problem, has attempted to find a solution. We have gone to the only source of information open to us; we have consulted the belligerents themselves. We have written to the editors of every paper of importance in France, Germany, Russia, and England, asking them to tell us their views upon the length of the war and the probable terms of peace. Many replies have been received, and we print here a selection from them on the subject of the war's duration. The question of the probable terms of peace is reserved for another article, which will appear in the near future.

AN OSTEOLOGICAL STUDY.

All that is left of the poor little peace-dove.—*Daily Star* (Montreal).

A comparison of the determined and uncompromising stand of the Allies and the Central Powers shows that the famous Kilkenny cats which annihilated each other have nothing on the European belligerents. This conclusion is forced upon us from a study of this poll of the press in belligerent countries. We are told that the war will end when the enemy is utterly destroyed, and, as both sides say the same thing, it seems as tho American tourists in Europe will have a lonely time of it in the future.

With singular unanimity the editors on both sides refuse to accept the prophetic rôle, and the vagueness of the terms they use when writing on the duration of the war seems to indicate that they regard a speedy victory as out of the question and have settled down to the anticipation of a long campaign. Even those exceptions who predict a settlement in 1915 do so in a way which suggests that the "wish is father to the thought."

Notwithstanding the fact that both sides are suffering from the muzzle of a press censorship, as two editors quite candidly tell us, it is surprizing what an amount of information manages to slip through; perhaps, like Homer, censors nod.

In Germany there seems to be a disinclination to discuss the subject, and the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* recently published a semiofficially inspired leader in which the discussion of peace and peace-terms was declared untimely and the attitude of the Government in vetoing the publication of such an opinion in the press was upheld. The only hint in this article as to the duration of the war is given in these words:

"It was just the same in the time of Bismarck in 1870. Then, as now, there was only one object, namely, the defeat of our enemies, and the war will last, as the Imperial Chancellor told us in the Reichstag, until they have suffered a defeat which will insure us against further breaches of our peace, and it must give us such a peace that we can unfold our German character and strength as a free people."

This sentiment of an indefinite duration of the war, which will be ended only by the victory of the German arms, is held in common by almost every paper in Berlin, including such influential organs as the *Vossische Zeitung*, *Berliner Tageblatt*, *Morgenpost*, *Lokal Anzeiger*, *Deutsche Tageszeitung;* the organ of the Center party, *Germania*, and the *Berliner Zeitung am Mittag*.

That full discussion of the duration of the war is a forbidden topic is freely admitted by the editor of the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, who writes:

"We have received your request . . . but are prevented from fulfilling your wishes on account of the exceedingly strict regulations which have been imposed on the German press for some time past both by the civil and military authorities. Under these regulations it is forbidden to print in the press, under any circumstances, any discussion regarding the present position of our cause or any prognostication of the terms of peace. . . . . .

"We take pleasure in informing you that we have laid your letter aside to answer it as soon as these very hampering conditions are mitigated."

While this editor in Rhenish Prussia avoids a thorny subject a colleague in Saxony rejoices in the opportunity as the Chemnitz *Allgemeine Zeitung* prints our letter in full, and, under the title of "A German Answer to an American Question," gives a long article reproaching us for our sale of munitions of war. It states that it is of the opinion that the United States is in a better position to forecast the end of the war than any one in Germany, because America, "and America alone, knows to what extent she is strengthening the declining forces of our enemies," and proceeds to remark:

"If their enormous deliveries of war-munitions had not enabled our enemies to prolong this useless slaughter of men, peace would have been concluded long ago. What is more, it would have given the United States the possibility of resuming to their own greater profit normal trade relations with all the belligerents as well as with the neutral nations.

"What a self-contradiction America is! The United States, once the most active apostle of peace, to-day the weapon-trader, the one obstacle which stands in the way of the welcome

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cessation of hostilities! Once the personification of far-seeing commercial acumen, to-day she puts the sword into the hands of our enemies who, by the way, are only too anxious to see her commercial downfall! We have only one word to say to the United States. It is this:

"An embargo on the export of war-munitions would in the long run be of far more value to the peace of the world and to the real interests of the United States than all the fine paper resolutions in favor of peace which she is so fond of passing."

Rejoicing in the moral support of the German fleet, the editor of the Kiel *Neueste Nachrichten* has no doubt about the length of the war. He says:

"We respectfully inform you that the war will last until the enemies of the German Empire sue for peace; moreover, it is not the German manner to 'divide the bearskin before the bear is killed.'"

A similarly optimistic reply comes from the editor of the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, the organ of the great Krupp firm at Essen. His remarks are short, sweet, and to the point:

"That this war will last till it is brought to a victorious conclusion is for us Germans so obvious that any discussion upon its length is merely futile. With us, from the lowliest workman to the most exalted noble, one, and only one, aspiration is exprest: 'Down with all the enemies of Germany!' With this sentiment we are in cordial agreement."

The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* remarks:

"No one in Germany, from the Kaiser down to the lowest man, ever wished for this war, but we have been forced into it by England and Russia. Whoever is fighting in self-defense has only one object—to come out victorious. When we are that, the war will end."

The most interesting views showing German feeling toward America are those exprest in a personal letter of Dr. Julius Ferdinand Wollf, the editor and proprietor of the *Dresdner Neueste Nachrichten*, probably the most influential paper in Saxony, who writes:

"We all think that this war must be continued until the nefarious designs of our enemies are brought to naught, and Germany has taken effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such plots in the future. . . . The German people have been

(*Continued on page* 1042)

A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE

ALLIANCES ARE IN FASHION, it seems, for we learn from the Turkish press that another is under discussion in a most unexpected quarter. Having "strengthened her position" by her alliance with Germany and Austria, we learn that Turkey is now seeking to consolidate her strength and extend her influence as an Asiatic Power by entering into partnership with her two immediate neighbors, Persia and Afghanistan, both Moslem States. Turkey will, we are told, be the keystone of an arch of commerce as the common member of a European and of an Asiatic Triple Alliance. In indorsing this proposition the Constantinople *Tanine* says:

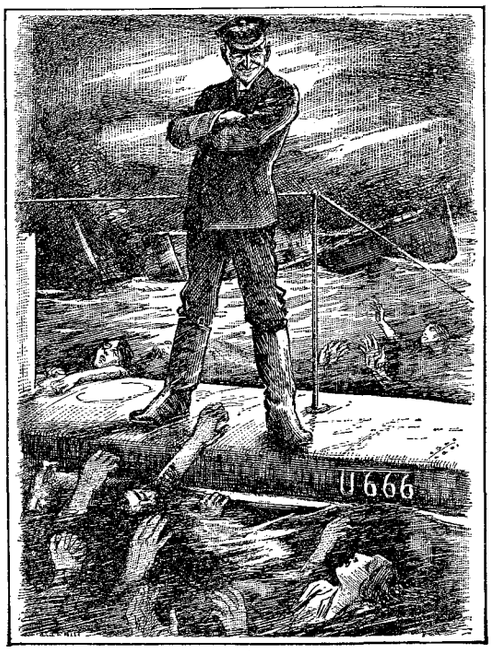
"In the *Journal Havre* published in this city we find a letter, from a special correspondent in Teheran, of unusual value. The writer declares that among the learned and enlightened classes in Teheran the idea of a Triple Alliance of Western Asia is gaining acceptance and strength. This alliance of Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan will, of course, be federated with the Triple Alliance of Europe—Germany, Turkey, and Austria-Hungary. That this idea is most welcome not only to the Califate but also to all centers of Moslem influence goes without saying.

"We have long expected this development. The proposal is sure to gain strength as it is brought to the serious and urgent attention of the statesmen of the parties concerned. It is being widely discust at this moment.

"The plan has been cordially indorsed in Germany and Austria, specialists in Oriental affairs have held conferences, and it has received the approval of the press. There has been ample preparation for the realization of this ideal. It can be consummated when the war has been brought to a successful conclusion—even before, if necessary."

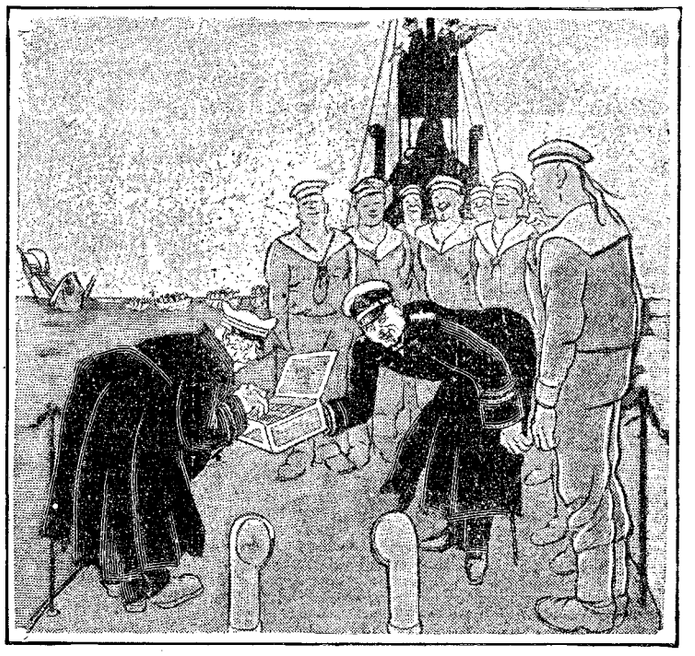
The *Tanine* then proceeds to examine the conditions essential for a successful alliance and relegates religion to a secondary rôle in a way that must sound strange to old-fashioned Moslem ears:

"In our times neither religions nor racial ties are essential for the contraction of an alliance. Community of interest is the one indispensable thing. The interests of Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan are identical, as we have so often shown in detail before. United and federated with the Central Powers of Europe, they will wield a commanding influence in Western Asia and make a conspicuous contribution to the world's progress.



A GREAT NAVAL TRIUMPH.

GERMAN SUBMARINE OFFICER—"This ought to make them jealous in the sister service. Belgium saw nothing better than this." —*Punch* (London).



THE "U-29" BRAND.

NAVAL OFFICER (to captain of torpedoed vessel)—"Take only one, my lord; your colleagues who are to follow will want some too."

—© *Jugend* (Munich).

SUBMARINE MANNERS FROM BRITISH AND GERMAN VIEW-POINTS.

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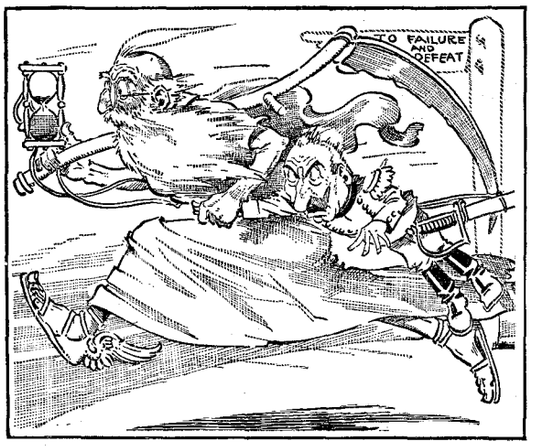
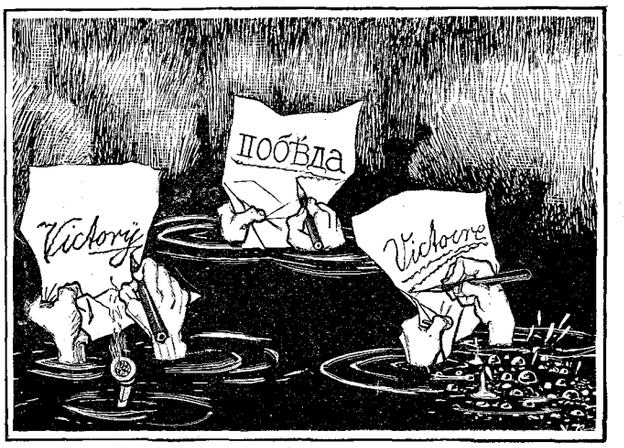


TEMPUS FUGIT.

—*Daily Graphic* (London).



LYING TO THE LAST DITCH.

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

OPPOSITE PROPHETIC ANTICIPATIONS OF THE END.

"They are *ab antiquo* related one to the other in religion and language, and their alliance is a logical necessity. We must repeat that it is not based on community of religion but upon identity of political and economic interests, vital needs which must be satisfied; but we may admit that, as far as Persia is concerned, religious differences are negligible."

The idea is enthusiastically supported by the Constantinople *Sabah*, which thinks that such an alliance would be an effective reply to the grasping action of England, and especially of Japan, in Asia. It dissects their policy thus:

"The Triple Entente in this question pursues a policy of invasion and conquest. The protectorate that England has established over Egypt is a beginning. We may also cite as proofs of the same the much-heralded intention of Russia regarding the Dardanelles and the publications of the English and French press on the subject of Asiatic Turkey. The spirit of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 about Persia as well as their policy in Afghanistan proves that the Triple Entente proposes to change the principle of 'Asia for the Asiatics,' and make it 'Asia for the Europeans.'"

It is interesting to note that Turkey relies upon the United States to curb what they term the "overweening ambition of Japan," and the *Sabah* continues:

"The notes sent during the last few weeks by Japan, an ally of the Triple Entente, to the Chinese Government leave no doubt as to the intentions of the Tokyo Government. But Japan will find drawn up against her new policy not only the European Powers but also the United States. The very significant preparations of the American fleet and the initiative taken by former President Roosevelt for the formation of a volunteer army are so many notices served on Japan. If Japan makes one more move, she will find herself face to face with the Americans, who are not fond of confining their politics to paper documents."

The *Sabah* next contrasts the attitude of the Triple Entente as the defender of the rights of small nations in Europe with its actions in Asia, where it "does not pay the least attention to this principle." Far different, says this Turkish paper, is the behavior of the Germanic Powers:

"Germany and Austria have promised to assure the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and also our sovereignty in Egypt and Cyprus. The Austro-German press applaud the idea of a Turkish-Persian-Afghan alliance. The articles published on this subject show to what extent the Triple Alliance wishes to defend the rights and territorial integrity of this country. Germany limits her policy to economic questions. Such a policy is compatible with the rights of the Asiatic nations to existence, independence, civilization, and progress; and this brings about a community of interests between the Triple Alliance and the Asiatic Powers. The policy followed by the two groups of Powers explains the reason for the profound hatred that the Asiatic nations feel against the Powers of the Triple Entente."

ENGLAND'S INDIAN PERIL

THE KNELL of British domination in India has been sounded by the employment of Indian troops on the European battle-field, and the defeats which they have sustained in common with the English have destroyed forever the moral prestige which has for so long loomed large in Hindu eyes. This, at least, is the opinion of the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung*, which does not seem to be discouraged by India's failure to heed the call of the Jahad and throw off the British yoke. We have quoted Hindu opinion favoring English as against German rule, but the Berlin paper believes the Hindus have not yet awakened to a true realization of the British character. It draws an analogy from Roman history and recalls that when the conquering Gauls rushed into the senate-house at Rome, they were awed by the sight of the assembled Fathers, whom they took to be gods, but, on discovering them to be merely men like themselves, fell upon them and slew them. A similar fate is predicted by the Berlin journal for the English in India. The Berlin *International Monatschrift für Wissenschaft, Kunst und Tecknik* publishes an article by Dr. Wilhelm Debelius, a learned Orientalist of Hamburg, who is described as "one of the keenest students of England's colonial policy." He declares that "India is the central point of the British Empire, and it is her most vulnerable spot," and he continues:

"So vast has been the development of India under British administration that England's enemies come in shoals to dispute with her the strong position she occupies in the peninsula. These enemies are to be found particularly among members of her own household, both among the Hindus and the Mohammedans, among those who cling to the ideals of ancient India, and particularly among the modern Europeanized youth of the country. Even in times of peace the condition of things is by no means without complications for England."

Dr. Debelius warns his countrymen that they must not expect an easy conquest in India, but he is assured that the triumph of the German and Turkish armies must in time be followed by the supremacy of Germany in the East, and he goes on:

"In spite of all these considerations, we must not be led into the fallacy of regarding the Hindus as supporters of Germany in her war. Nor must we forget that the most powerful princely influences in India have long been linked with England. It would be a mistake to hope for anything in the nature of a universal uprising, for we have to consider the great variety of races and religions which divide the population into many antagonistic groups. But most potent of all is the institution of caste under which one individual will have no communication with another outside his own caste."

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the writer considers that Germany can ultimately overcome them:

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"We may still hope to count upon native help in India, but this consummation can only be brought about by using measures of substantial justice. Among other considerations we may regard England's employment of Indian troops on the European battle-field as a blow to her national prestige. For the moment, however, this measure has been a successful piece of policy. The self-esteem of the Hindus has been flattered by the call of the dominant power to fight shoulder to shoulder with her soldiers. But now the nimbus of England's invincibility is fading in the eyes of the Indian troops. For they have been included in the rout of the English, and many of them as prisoners share the captivity of their masters in Germany."

The disillusionment of the Indian troops, says the writer, is bound to spread among the civil population in India, and it will, he thinks, produce many local uprisings, and he is confirmed in this belief by the recent mutiny of Hindu troops in Singapore, which he regards as one of the signs of the beginning of the end:

"Not from a holy war of Mohammedans, not from any discontents in Bengal, not from any cause originating within India itself, but from the victory of Germany and Turkey will the deliverance of India come. We have only to decide whether the present movements of disaffection will prove to be no more than a flash in the pan or will develop into a conflagration which will reach through all Asia. This latter is more than probable, and in such a whirlwind the most solid of all colonial dominions, which is of course the world-empire of England, must necessarily fall to pieces."

According to the *Kreuzzeitung*, the Deutsch-Asiatische Gesellschaft, at a recent meeting, discust the Indian problem and considered a report presented by Professor von Wieser, of Düsseldorf, who believes that—

"It is extremely improbable that there will be a general mutiny and shaking off of the British yoke in India unless there be elsewhere a movement of profound earnestness which would cause disturbances all over Asia. The mutinies and assassinations which have recently occurred do not possess any very serious significance. The majority of the Indian people possess a fixt idea that no administration other than that of the British Government would yield them more freedom. . . . None the less, the enfeebled condition of England's world-power and naval strength is such a satisfactory symptom, from the German standpoint, that we may consider it almost inevitable that English imperialism will fall to pieces in other quarters of the globe. When this happens we must internationalize the strategic points of the world's commerce and insist upon the independence of Canada, Australia, and South Africa. This will have, of course, its effect in India, and it is on her northern borders that the expanding trade of the German Empire is most likely to center, and a better understanding of German views will result in a changed sentiment in India, which may justify our hopes of a universal Indian uprising."

In opposition to these views two opinions may be quoted which we take from a native Indian publication, *The Indian Review*, published at Madras. In addressing the Chittoor Conference, its president, Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, a prominent Hindu, said:

"To us Indians, England stands for liberty and efficiency; for the ancient and hallowed ideal of liberty and, consistent with it only, for efficiency; Germany stands for efficiency only, the efficiency of an extreme despotism which involves the sacrifice of all the finer flowers of the heart and the intellect of mankind at the soulless mechanical altar of a State abstraction. Again, England stands for a peaceful and commercial Empire comprising different civilizations and different communities; Germany stands for the last assertion of a naked racial ideal charged with destruction and hate and bound to perish by its own hand."

Equally emphatic are the views of a leading Moslem, Mr. Yusuf Ali, who remarked before the East India Association:

"The apostles of mailed fists and rattling sabers, the preachers of the gospel of blood and fire, make light of the human factor in history, or, in the human factor, subordinate the spiritual to the material. But it is this higher side of the human factor which will govern every struggle and be the final arbiter among men and nations. It is this factor that is forging an indissoluble link between India and England stronger than chains of administrative steel—more reliable than armed battalions."

A BRAZEN BAND.

IMPERIAL CONDUCTOR—"Stick to it, Tirpitz; keep on melting their hearts!" —*Punch* (London).

IN NEUTRALITY COURTYARD.

THE ENTENTE—"And not one window will open to us!" —© *Ulk* (Berlin).

MUSIC HATH CHARMS——SOMETIMES.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A TYPHUS VACCINE

NO MORE OPPORTUNE MOMENT could well be imagined for the discovery of a typhus vaccine than when this scourge is devastating Servia and threatening all of Southeastern Europe. Yet the bacteriologists at work on this discovery make no sweeping claims; perhaps with a memory of former "serums" we read that while they "recommend the use of the vaccine, they do not guarantee its efficacy, as the studies relating to it are still in progress and may not be completed for a long time." They are near enough to the goal, however, to be acclaimed by 250 members of the New York Pathological Society and visiting physicians who gathered at the New York Academy of Medicine on April 14 to hear Dr. Harry Plotz and his coworkers relate the results of their experiments. And they are far enough along, too, as we read in a report of the meeting in the New York *Times*, to warrant this high indorsement:

'As conclusive proof of the acceptance of the vaccine as a prophylactic agent, it was further stated, to the amazement of a large number of the physicians present, that Dr. Hans Zinsser, the eminent bacteriologist who holds the professorship of bacteriology of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, who is also President of the New York Pathological Society, and who is now on his way to Servia as a member of the Rockefeller expedition to take up the fight against typhus, had been inoculated with the protective vaccine prior to his departure. Other members of the Rockefeller expedition were inoculated also at their request."

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DR. HARRY PLOTZ,
The discoverer of typhus vaccine.

More about the discoverer and his work is contained in the following account in *The Times*, which has been submitted to Dr. Plotz for verification and correction:

"Dr. Plotz, who is not yet twenty-five years old, was curious while a medical student as to the origin of a fever called Brill's disease, which was supposed to be related to typhus fever. He entered the Pathological Laboratory of Mount Sinai Hospital as an interne for the sole purpose of solving the mystery, and he found the germ of Brill's disease at the first attempt. There he isolated the germ of true epidemic typhus fever. He compared the two and found them to be the same.

"In other words, Brill's disease and typhus fever are the same ailment, differing only in their virulence and the resulting mortality.

"Dr. Plotz's discovery is now conceded to be one of the most important contributions made to medical science in America. Among those who congratulated the young physician and acknowledged that he had confirmed the claim of his preliminary report were Dr. Hideyo Noguchi and Dr. Samuel J. Meltzer, the distinguished investigators of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. Nathan E. Brill, the discoverer of Brill's disease; Dr. William Hallock Park, chief of the bacteriological department of the Board of Health of this city; Dr. F. S. Mandelbaum, and Dr. E. Libman, of the pathological department of Mount Sinai Hospital.

"Dr. Plotz himself had the satisfaction of announcing that a world-famous physician, Dr. William H. Welch, head of the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University, had done himself the honor of christening the newly acknowledged germ; its name is bacillus typhi-exanthematici, but it is far from being as big as its designation would seem to indicate, since it is only microscopic in size.

"Three papers were read at the meeting, all relating to the typhus experiments at Mount Sinai. They were read by Dr. Plotz himself and two of his coworkers, Dr. Peter K. Olitsky and Dr. George Baehr. Dr. Plotz's paper dealt with the bacteriological studies. Dr. Olitsky's with the serological aspects of the investigation, and the third, which was read by Dr. Baehr, but which was prepared by the three physicians, was a description of the experiments themselves.

"Dr. Plotz, then a medical student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, apparently began to inquire into the cause of Brill's disease about the time that Dr. Brill was engaged in rather a warm discussion (which was conducted in various medical publications) with two well-known members of the United States Public Health Service, Dr. Anderson and Dr. Goldberger, concerning the nature of the disease. The Federal doctors believed Brill's disease was typhus. Dr. Brill maintained that they hadn't proved it.

"As soon as Dr. Plotz went to work in the Mount Sinai laboratories he set about his typhus work, and in all examined the blood of about forty patients suffering from Brill's disease. He isolated a bacillus. About this time, as a result of the wars in the Balkans, several cases of European epidemic typhus arrived at this port and were taken to the isolation hospitals in the lower bay.

"Dr. Joseph O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port, permitted Dr. Plotz to get some of the blood of half a dozen of these patients. These samples were submitted to the usual laboratory treatment, with the result that they yielded the same organism as was isolated from Brill's disease. Cultures of the germ injected into guinea-pigs and monkeys produced experimental typhus in the animals, the clinical picture being the same as in man.

"The germ proved to be a bacillus which occurred in various forms. Most of them were straight, some were slightly curved, and the ends of some were rounded; others were pointed. The germs can only be isolated while the fever persists; after the crisis they are absent.

"It took Dr. Plotz thirty minutes to read his paper, which was highly technical. At its conclusion he was greeted with applause which lasted for more than two minutes. The three physicians illustrated their papers by means of ten large wall-charts.

"It was brought out that the name of Brill's disease has now been discarded. In its place we now have endemic typhus as distinguished from the epidemic typhus of European origin. The two diseases, it is believed, are caused by two strains of the same organism.

"One of the speakers brought out the fact that when the vaccine was made Dr. Plotz was the first to volunteer to submit to its use. Accordingly he was inoculated with it.

"Dr. Noguchi, the Japanese investigator, whose fame is world-wide, was the first publicly to congratulate Dr. Plotz on his achievement.

"'I believe it must now appear to any person that the organism has been isolated,' he said. 'I wish to congratulate the three physicians on solving the origin of one of the most mysterious diseases we know of.'

"'Dr. Plotz had the mind and the will to make this discovery,' said Dr. Park, 'and he went at it and carried it to a successful conclusion.'

"'This is a particular gratification to me,' said Dr. Brill. 'This is the first work that has established the absolute identity of the two types of typhus fever. I long ago admitted that they

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were related, but I contended that the identity of the types had not been proved by the work of Anderson and Goldberger. I doubt, however, that the body louse is the only means of communicating typhus from one to another.'

"'I congratulate these young men,' said Dr. Meltzer, 'not only on the way in which they investigated the problem, but on the manner in which they have presented it to us to-night.'

"'Reference has been made,' said Dr. Mandelbaum, 'to the fact that a protective vaccine has been made. I wish to add that some members of the commission who are on their way to Servia, as well as others who intend to go there, have been inoculated with the vaccine made by us. It was administered at their own request without any guaranty, of course, as to its efficacy.'

"'The discovery was no chance observation,' said Dr. Libman. 'Dr. Plotz came to the hospital to discover the cause of Brill's disease, and he did it at the first try.'

"Dr. Robert A. Lambert presided at the meeting.

"Dr. Plotz was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1890. He was educated in Newark, Brooklyn, Columbia College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He led his class when he took his medical degree in 1913."

The ravages of typhus in Servia are described in a recent report of the Rockefeller Commission which found it — and also typhoid and recurrent fever—epidemic in every community visited and in all the larger hospitals. To quote from this report as it appears in the New York *Evening Post:*

"In Nish an English physician stated that it was his belief that a hundred patients were dying of typhus daily. One day during the visit of this commission it was reported that the cemetery at Nish contained at least 250 unburied bodies of typhus victims, the force of grave-diggers being entirely unable to keep up with the work.

"In Belgrade, in one hospital, were 165 cases of typhus, with a larger aggregate number in several other hospitals. In Skopje, Dr. Barrie, an English physician who has been several months at the head of a medical mission of the British Red Cross, estimated the number of typhus cases on February 24 at 2,000. Valjevo, a town in that part of Servia which was for a time held by the Austrian Army, is reported to be the most serious center of the epidemic of typhus. The people who fled from the invading armies are said to have found their homes generally infected on their return. Substantially the entire civilian population there are involved in the disease.

"Every community on the main lines of travel is in the clutches of typhus. Into the mountain places and the villages distant from the railroads the disease is being carried by the moving troops and bullock-drivers and by the straw-lined carts in which both the sick and those who do not suffer from the disease are transported. It is said to be prevalent in most of them already."

HUNTING CONTRABAND WITH *X*-RAYS

THE accompanying illustration shows how the presence of contraband goods packed in a bale of cotton may be revealed by means of the *x*-ray. The rays, striking on a screen covered with a suitable chemical, make it shine, not because the rays themselves are light, but because they have the property of causing the chemical to become phosphorescent. If there are in the path of the rays any substances opaque to them, such as most metals, the sheltered part of the screen does not glow, and the "shadow" of the object is seen, altho it is not a shadow in the ordinary sense. The common statement that we are able to "see through" an opaque object by means of the *x*-rays is, of course, incorrect. Says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, April 10):

SCREEN WHERE THE IMAGE APPEARS.
COTTON BALE. IF IT CONTAINS CONTRABAND THE X-RAY WILL THROW ITS IMAGE ON THE SCREEN.
TUBE PRODUCING THE X-RAY. WITH STANDARD FOR ADJUSTING HEIGHT.

EXAMINING A BALE OF COTTON WITH THE *X*-RAY.

The rays are directed through the bale by the *x*-ray tube on the right, which can be moved up and down the vertical rod to search different parts of the bale. The inspector examines the bale through a fluorescent screen, on which the *x*-rays "shadow" any solid object. In one cargo thus examined by British representatives, 178 bales of cotton-waste were each found to contain four pounds of rubber sheets.

"When mention is made of Roentgen rays in connection with the present war, we are apt to think first of their use in hospitals to locate bullets, fractures, dislocations, etc., and this is quite natural because there is no doubt that many lives have been saved and much suffering has been avoided by the use of these penetrating rays. But it is not only in the hospital that we find this discovery of Prof. Roentgen put to practical service. The fighting nations are very particular to keep from entering the territory of the enemy any goods that might be used in military service. This entails the endless task of examining all shipments, and the value of any means of seeing through a parcel or bulky package instead of opening it up and examining it in detail is clearly evident. Even in times of peace *x*-rays were used to examine packages which might contain dutiable goods. Naturally in time of war this method of examination has proved even more important. One of the most difficult of shipments to examine is that of the cotton bale, which obviously can not be opened and thoroughly inspected and then restored to its original proportions without special baling machinery. What more simple, then, than to pass Roentgen rays through it, and by means of a fluoroscope note whether the bale contains any foreign substances? Anything more dense than cotton would be shown up as a silhouette on the fluorescent screen. The accompanying photograph shows the type of apparatus used in France and in Russia. Even in this country cargoes are *x*-rayed before being accepted on British ships. Not long ago we illustrated the apparatus used in New York by representatives of the British Government. The value of such a search was demonstrated in one case by the discovery of four pounds of rubber sheeting in each of 178 bales of cotton-waste. Needless to say, the consignment was refused."

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MODERNIZING THE HAND-GRENADE

AFTER falling into disuse and remaining a back number for many years, the hand-grenade is now again up to date. In old times a "grenadier" was a soldier armed with a grenade. We still have nominal "grenadiers," but they have thrown no grenades since the wars of long ago. Our present hand-grenades are thrown by any one to whom they may be furnished, especially in the trenches. Obviously the foe must be literally "within a stone's throw" to be attacked in this way. In another form—that of the so-called "rifle-grenade"—they may be used at a longer range. The idea of reviving these ancient weapons, we are told [by René Bache in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, April), is due to Colonel Amazawa, of the Japanese Army, who experimented, during the siege of Port Arthur, with grenades that he made himself out of old tin cans. They did such execution that military men of other nations were not slow to take up the idea. Says Mr. Bache:

"The Spaniards were the first to make practical tests of the scientific hand-grenade in war. They undertook certain experimental tests at Madrid, where one such explosive missile was fired into a fenced enclosure forty yards in diameter, in which had been placed ninety dummy men. Inspection of the injuries inflicted showed (according to the official report) that nine of the dummies were 'killed,' and that an additional forty-seven were rendered *hors de combat.* This (as the report said) 'took no account of the incidental demoralization of the remainder.' Being at that time engaged in hostilities with the Riff Arabs of Morocco, the Spaniards armed a regiment with these grenades. The Arabs were appalled by them, and to their effectiveness was attributed much of the success of the campaign.

"Now, as might be taken for granted, other means for throwing such missiles have been devised. The ingenious Colonel Amazawa extemporized for the purpose primitive wooden mortars, four feet long, reenforced by wrappings of bamboo rope, and mounted on light wooden platforms in such a way as to point upward at an angle of fifty-five degrees. Thus the requisite 'high trajectory' was obtained—the tossing of a grenade, however propelled, being like that of a ball thrown up into the air.

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AN OLD-FASHIONED DEATH-DEALER.

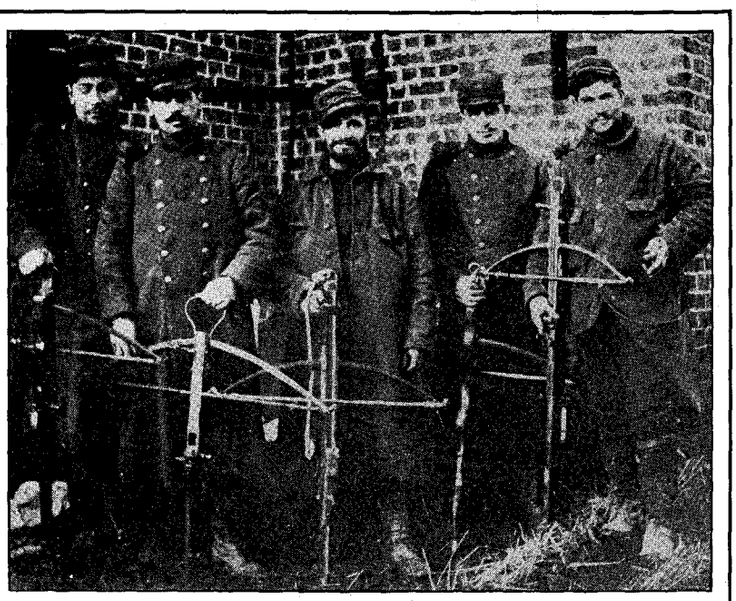
The hand-grenade, one of the most archaic weapons now in use, has been largely adopted in trench fighting, where the trenches approach within throwing-distance. Their popularity, however, is weakened by the fact that they are often dangerous, if not fatal, to the thrower.

"To accomplish a similar purpose, the fighting men in Europe are provided with what are called 'rifle-grenades'—'the very newest thing' in warfare. They are discharged from the ordinary service rifle, and half a dozen of them may be carried by the individual soldier in a belt specially made for the purpose. Each grenade is a stout brass tube, five and a half inches long, one and three-eighths inches in diameter, and weighing twenty-three ounces when charged. The charge of high explosive is about one-third of a pound.

"Each grenade of this pattern is provided at one end with an iron rod, which fits into the muzzle of a rifle. When fired, the missile will travel two hundred and fifty yards. If desired, however, the rod may be replaced in a moment with a sort of ropetail, for grasping with the hand, enabling the holder to throw it a distance of forty or fifty yards. These rifle-grenades are more commonly used for greater distances—particularly in cases where the enemy is approaching the barbed-wire entanglements or other barriers that defend a more or less permanently occupied position.

"Our own War Department has made many experiments with a view to finding out the most effective method of tossing grenades by hand. In every one of our infantry regiments there are a number of skilled baseball-players. The idea has been suggested that these men, with others instructed by them, might form effective squads of 'grenadiers'—the name formerly given to soldiers who used weapons of this kind, and which still survives as a designation altho without proper contemporary meaning.

"The matter of the rope-end has been thought out incidentally in detail. It enables the grenade to be thrown a much greater distance. But unless men be thoroughly trained in this kind of work, they might do more damage to friends than to enemies."



MODERN "GRENADIERS."

Where the distance is too great for casting the grenades by hand, a cross-bow is often used with which the French soldiers have become particularly expert. Some graphic accounts of grenade-fighting appear among the "Personal Glimpses."

It is beyond question, Mr. Bache thinks, that

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grenades are destined to be used on an extensive scale in future wars. Already we have various kinds, such as "incendiary" grenades, "illuminating" grenades, to give light for a night attack; "drop" grenades, for use from aeroplanes; and "giant" grenades, of two hundred pounds weight, to be fired from a small mortar. The writer concludes:

"The moral effect of the grenade upon the enemy is of utmost importance. The weapon is especially valuable in mountainous or other rough country, where artillery can not be used to advantage, or in 'siege warfare' such as that being conducted now in France and Belgium, where in many places the trenches of the Germans and the Allies are no more than a score or two of yards apart. Under such circumstances—especially when attacks from one side or the other are made at frequent intervals—hand-grenades are among the most effective of weapons imaginable."

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Engineering Magazine," New York.

AN ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The type that hauls passenger-trains under the Hudson River between the New York City station and Manhattan Transfer, near Newark, N. J. This 2,500 horse-power double-unit locomotive takes its 600 volts direct current from the third rail. This is "an essentially terminal or tunnel installation."

UNCLE SAM IN THE RADIUM BUSINESS

IT HAS BEEN ASSERTED that the Standard Chemical Company of Pennsylvania, which produces much of the radium now made in this country, has practically a monopoly of its manufacture; and officers of the United States Government have broached a plan for breaking that monopoly by itself engaging in the industry. A protest against such action is made in *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* by Warren F. Bleecker, an official of the company thus charged with establishing a monopoly—a charge which he stigmatizes as "absurd." The company has, he asserts, invested huge sums in this new, difficult, and untried industry, and it is not remarkable that competitors have not arisen to dispute its occupancy of so "chancy" a field. Our quotations are from an abstract in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, April). Says Mr. Bleecker, after thus alluding to the accusation of monopoly:

"To break this monopoly, the Government announces its intention of taking over, so far as possible, the radium industry. This in itself is an undertaking no more defensible than would be the taking over of the copper or zinc or other metal industries, but in addition to this it is understood that the Government is not alone concerned in the proposed work, but will be a partner with certain private individuals. This would appear to be an attempt by these individuals to obtain Government backing in obtaining for themselves a monopoly of the radium-production. The legality of the procedure is doubtful, and its precedent does not exist.

"The absurdity of the charge of monopoly brought against the Standard Company is shown by the fact that it now owns and controls less than one-half of one per cent. of the known radium deposits in the section in which it is operating.

"The entrance of the Government into the radium field is likely to be fraught with difficulties. It is a human failing that the things we know the least about appear to be done with the greatest ease. It is not surprizing, therefore, that private individuals or Government officials should regard the reduction of carnotite ores as a simple problem, not widely different from the handling of other refractory materials. The Government would have to begin with the mining itself. While it would be simple enough to get the mines, the efficient and economical handling of them would be a very different matter. Trained mining engineers command much higher salaries than the Government is accustomed to pay, and while the Government scientists and engineers are capable in their field, they probably lack that business sense that makes the successful operator.

"With the ore once mined, the problem of commercially successful reduction would arise. The chemical reactions of the several elements which constitute carnotite ore are known to a limited extent, but the relation of these elements in the ore and the difficulty of maintaining economical methods of separation present a problem not so easily solved as may be expected."

The Austrian Government, Mr. Bleecker reminds us, has for some years been in the radium business. The ores available for its use are "the richest which can be found or which can be hoped for." With an advantage which America can never hope to have, the price, with the latest improved processes, has gone up in that country instead of down. Further than this, purchasers must suffer a delay of months because of the slow rate at which the radium is being produced. He goes on:

"The secrecy of the Government about its work may lead to erroneous assumptions on the part of the public, but it would appear that the results obtained in its metallurgical work to date are not encouraging. It was stated that about a year ago there was available for treatment at Denver 1,000 tons or so of radium ore, containing approximately nine grams of hydrous-radium bromid. Recently there was exhibited before a Congressional committee 170 milligrams of hydrous bromid said to have been extracted from 220 tons of the ore mentioned and from 1,900 pounds of higher-grade material. A calculation shows that on this basis the extraction—that is, the efficiency of the process—was about 8.6 per cent. No organization in the world except a Government bureau could afford to operate on a basis of 8.6 per cent. extraction.

"The Bureau of Mines has asked for legislation withdrawing radium lands and greatly restricting private location, in order that it may obtain a favorable monopoly that would enable it to furnish radium to hospitals. As a matter of fact it can be bought now more cheaply than the Government can produce it. By promising to furnish the material at one-third the present market price, the Government does an injustice to the producers and still more to the sufferers who expect relief from the use of radium and are bound to be disappointed. Furthermore, the action of the Government in discouraging the entrance of private

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capital and energy into the field will curtail production and tend to make scientific investigators wait for the cheaper product, which is not likely to be forthcoming.

"It is understood that the agreement between the Government and the other parties to the undertaking is that the first seven grams produced shall go to the other parties. At the present rate of production of 170 milligrams a year, it would appear that several years must elapse before the cheap radium will be available for distribution."

MUST STEAM-TRACTION GO?

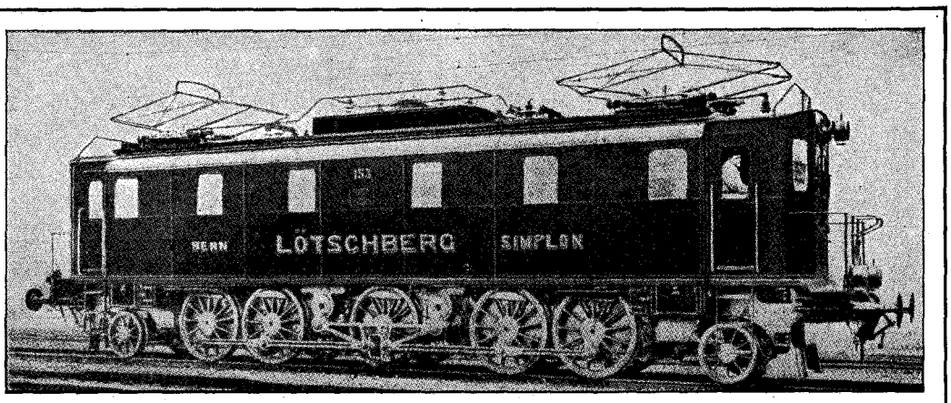
EARLY PREDICTIONS of the disappearance of the steam-locomotive seem to have been rather premature; so much so, in fact, that some have jumped to the conclusion that electric traction will never supplant steam. But the extent to which it has done so is already great; and the rapidity of the change has been nothing less than "sensational"—to use a word employed by the editors of *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, April) in introducing an article on the subject by Reginald Gordon. Mr. Gordon, in a careful analysis, shows just what ground the electric locomotive has occupied, and why; and he shows how further progress is a matter of finance rather than of engineering. Every railway in the United States could begin to abolish its steam-locomotives to-morrow, and to substitute electricity, if some one would agree to foot the bill. Yet this would be undoubtedly a foolish course, for electric traction is not always economical, nor good for every one of our railroads. Writes Mr. Gordon:

"There are two general classes of electric service in use on railroads that have formerly been operated by steam. For local trains running short distances and making frequent stops, the common practise is to run trains made up of electric-motor and trailer-cars, as on the New York Subway and elevated roads and the Hudson and Manhattan Tubes, as well as the elevated lines of Chicago and Boston. In trains of this kind the motors of every motor-car are controlled by one motorman at the head of the train, and the number of motor- and trailer-cars is increased or diminished to suit the requirements of the traffic. This is known as the 'multiple-unit' system and provides great flexibility and efficiency of train operation. It is in use on more than 200 miles of the Long Island Railroad and on 60 miles of the New York Central, comprising parts of the Hudson and Harlem divisions, as well as the Camden-Atlantic City line of the Pennsylvania for local service. Where heavy trains must be hauled for considerable distances and at regular express speeds, electric locomotives are used, singly, or as double units to secure sufficient tractive power. . . . . .

"At the present time the replacement of steam-locomotives by electric has been accomplished on the following lines: At New York City, on the Hudson and Harlem divisions of the New York Central to Harmon and White Plains, respectively, a total of 60 miles; on the New York, New Haven & Hartford, as far as Stamford, Conn., 33½ miles; and on the Pennsylvania from its New York City station, 9 miles to a point near Newark, N. J., in addition to a three-mile run to its Long Island yards. The Boston & Maine operates the Hoosac Tunnel, and the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk railways, the Detroit and St. Clair tunnels, respectively, by electric locomotives to the exclusion of steam. The Great Northern Railway has been using electric locomotives through its well-known tunnel in the Cascade Mountains for nearly four years; and the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific, a line somewhat more than 30 miles in length, entirely replaced its steam-locomotives with electric for all trains, most of which consist of heavily loaded ore-cars.

"The New York, New Haven & Hartford has equipped its great Harlem River freight-yards with electric-switching locomotives exclusively, and on the 40 miles of its line between Stamford and New Haven, Conn., operates 70 per cent. of its traffic electrically with the Edison Company's power, as mentioned. That part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul between Harlowton, Mont., and Avery, Idaho, 400 miles in length, will soon be equipped for operation by electric locomotives. The line crosses the Rockies as well as the Belt and Bitter Root mountain ranges, and there are maximum grades on the four subdivisions of the line of 2 per cent., 1.7, 1.0, and 4 per cent.

"By the end of the year 1914 there will be employed on a portion of the Norfolk & Western Railway electric locomotives for hauling coal-trains. This line is about 30 miles in length and has grades of more than 100 feet per mile. Trains of 3,200 tons have been hauled over this division by three Mallet



THE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE USED IN SWITZERLAND.

All the Swiss Government railroads are to use electricity. Many of them are already equipped, using the unrivaled power-supply of Alpine waterfalls. This is the 2,500 horse-power Lötschberg Railway locomotive. Its motors operate with an alternating current supplied from overhead conductors at 15,000 volts.

steam-locomotives, which will be supplanted by the electric locomotives.

"The Government of Switzerland decided last year to operate all its railways by electricity. Many of the lines already use electric locomotives and motor-cars."

Will the electric locomotive drive out steam-traction eventually? Passengers are pleased everywhere with their introduction. They do away with smoke and cinders, cut down noise to a minimum, move more smoothly and speed up more rapidly, with consequent saving of time. Nevertheless, Mr. Gordon thinks that the chance of their universal use is very remote. The fact is that electrification costs money and pays only under special conditions. He says:

"In those cases where the electrified portion is comparatively short, such as the Pennsylvania and Long Island roads at New York City, the Michigan Central tunnel at Detroit, the Grand Trunk, or the Hoosac tunnels—in other words, in an essentially terminal or tunnel installation—the investment for electrical operation, tho large, is justified by the incidental advantages derived, such as the elimination of the smoke and gases, the more rapid acceleration and greater smoothness of running as compared with steam-locomotives. On very long lines, such as are proposed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, amounting to 440 miles, the capital outlay assumes large proportions."

Further extensions are merely a matter of money:

"To-day it is no longer a question whether electricity can be used for main-line trains or not—it is whether the necessary money can be raised to undertake electrification. Under present conditions, it does not look as if the steam-locomotive would be displaced by the electric just yet. Let any one who doubts this statement consider the outlay necessary for electrifying every steam-road in the United States. How much would it cost? Is it conceivable that such a sum of money could be raised?"

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LETTERS - AND - ART

ISADORA DUNCAN'S ART

THE LAST LINE of American opposition—the critics—seems to have been won by Isadora Duncan with the production of Sophocles's "Œdipus Rex." Her interpretative dancing for many years has been the delight of large audiences; but the critics have been chary of approval—perhaps

AN IMPRESSION OF ISADORA DUNCAN.
From a drawing by Van Saanen Algi.
"Back of her gesture," says the painter Henri, "I see a deep philosophy of freedom and of dignity, of simplicity and of order."

because in a new art like hers the standards by which a performer is to be judged are to be considered either lacking or created by the one whose work invites the judgment. She is the pioneer in the revival of an art that has been quiescent for two thousand years; and she has imprest her ideals upon the European world of the theater, sensibly affecting that most developed form of the modern ballet, the Russian school. Like the proverbial prophet, her honors have been plentifully garnered in most fields except her home country. But the sheer beauty of her art, combined with the noblest of the classic Greek dramas, has given her a triumph. The whole subject of what Miss Duncan stands for is presented by the New York *Sun*—with easy nonchalance, to be sure—but still with sympathetic appreciation:

"A vast blue-gray stage, covering almost the entire floor space of the auditorium; great curtains of the same neutral shade, gracefully draped at the back and sides; a mysterious light falling from an invisible source upon the dancing figures of reincarnated Greek goddesses: thus did Isadora Duncan transform the Century Opera House, changing it from a theater into an amphitheater and turning its civilized artificialities into the natural beauties of classic art.

"The 'Duncan theories,' the 'Duncan cult,' and the 'Duncan school' have been vaguely discust for years by people to whom the terms meant little more than Greek costumes, bare feet, and a general freedom from the conventionalities of civilization. Now that the European War has planted the entire organization in the conservative lap of New York City, a still more incoherent flood of conjecture, gossip, and enthusiasm has been turned loose.

"If Isadora Duncan is by instinct a dancer, she is still more instinctively a teacher. With a life-record of battling against the accepted order of things, it has become a habit with her to impress her radical ideas upon any minds that she can possibly reach.

"As a child in San Francisco she amused herself by inventing dances and teaching them to the other children, so that before long she was made a regular teacher in the dancing-school conducted by her mother. Meanwhile she was herself acquiring every variety of technique by studying with one teacher after another, always appropriating what seemed good to her and discarding what was obviously bad. . . . . .

"It was in an attempt to interpret the quatrains of Omar Khayyam that Isadora Duncan first evolved the scheme of combining words, music, and dancing. When she presented this new type of art in London it was at once labeled 'Greek.' The coincidence led her to begin a systematic study of the life and art of ancient Greece. She copied the poses of the figures on Grecian urns, took note of details of costume, and read every authoritative discussion of the Greek religious festivals.

"But it was in Paris that her system, which had previously been vaguely experimental, became definitely and permanently fixt. Here she finally settled upon the simple costume by which the beauty of the body should be enhanced instead of disguised. Here she decided that a plain background of a neutral shade was more effective than any scenery, and that no stage properties were necessary beyond a few garlands of flowers or an occasional scarf of flaming color.

"The stiff, broken lines characteristic of the conventional ballet had given way entirely to the continuous curves which alone, according to the Duncan theory, are beautiful. Relaxation and imagination became the guiding principles of her technique.

"Europe received the new art with spontaneous delight. A tour of the Continent and later of England resulted in a sudden multitude of 'Greek dancers,' the establishment of a 'Greek cult,' and the appropriation of the Isadorian ideas for every 'cause' from dress reform to woman suffrage."

Some of the foremost workers in the arts have gathered about Miss Duncan as a committee for the furtherance of her work in America and its better understanding by the people. In a little journal called *Dionysion* (New York), issued at the theater, the painter Robert Henri has given this expression to his feelings:

"In seeing Isadora Duncan dance, I am always reminded of the great voice of Walt Whitman. Back of her gesture I see a deep philosophy of freedom and of dignity, of simplicity and of order. She is one of the prophets who open to our vision the possibility of a life where full natural growth and full natural expression will be the aim of all people. When I see her dance, it is not only the beauty of her expression that fills me with emotion, but it is this promise she gives of a full and beautiful life for those who are to come."

Jacob Adler, the well-known Yiddish actor, tells of the new revelation he received from her art:

"When I first saw Isadora Duncan dance in her studio I was overcome. I had always thought that dancing was a light pleasure, a joyous thing, sometimes a vulgar thing, often a

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thing that provoked the sensual instincts that our Hebrew morality has tried for ages to suppress. But I suddenly saw something very beautiful, and I found myself weeping. Something happened to me that will change my whole life. There were an exaltation and inspiration in her. All seemed to be inspired with the spirit of Miss Duncan. I had what seemed to me was a peep into a new paradise, and then I felt that everything that I had to this time seen—I had not seen; and everything that I had to this time heard—I had not heard. It was a new world. I saw that she was one of the rare persons of this world, and that her art could, in some strange way, bring completeness to what was otherwise so discouragingly incomplete."

After some years of successful performance in public, so the writer in *The Sun* tells us, Miss Duncan was seized with the desire to teach her art, and the beginnings were made in a school established near Berlin:

"Everything was in readiness for twenty-five children before the first pupil arrived; a schoolroom with twenty-five little desks, a dining-room decorated in blue and white with places set for twenty-five, and a dormitory with twenty-five little blue-and-white beds, each with its blue-and-white mat alongside and a Della Robbia plaque on the wall, while twenty-five blue-and-white uniforms hung upon pegs, ready to be worn by twenty-five little girls.

"In less than a month the school was filled to its capacity. Every pupil was completely supported by Isadora Duncan herself, the parents resigning the entire responsibility for the children's welfare, but with the understanding that frequent visits would be permitted.

"The children, all of whom had to be between four and nine years of age, were selected by a process of elimination, those who showed imagination, physical adaptability, and a sense of rhythm being kept for a three-months' trial, after which they were either regularly enrolled or finally dismissed. The strict German school regulations were obeyed in every detail, for in addition to the special instruction in dancing, there was a full curriculum, including musical, gymnastic, and religious training.

"All this was exactly ten years ago, since which a branch of the school has been established at Darmstadt, and more recently a complete reorganization effected at Meudon, near Paris. The little girls of the early blue-and-white stage have grown up into miniature Isadora Duncans and are now doing their share of training the French, Russian, English, and American children who joined the school last year.

"The six star pupils who appear with Isadora Duncan in her exhibitions form an interesting group. They are known only by their Christian names. Anna, the eldest, is actively concerned with the affairs of the world about her. Thérèse and Irma come next, an impulsive and spirited pair. Lisel is long-haired and long-legged, physically the best dancer of any of them.

"Gretel is a thoughtful child, filled with a sense of her dignity and somewhat mystified with the American manner of doing things. Erica, being the youngest, is also the most serious. She has recently had her hair bobbed, but not quite so short as Isadora Duncan's. One must be conservative in such matters."

In an article in the New York *Tribune*, Miss Henrietta Rodman, a well-known teacher in the New York girls' schools, writes:

"I have often been asked what I think of the education these girls are receiving. On the whole, it seems to me excellent. They have far more opportunity for self-expression than is allowed most children. Their surroundings are remarkably beautiful. The men and women who come in contact with them as their teachers and guardians teach them with a gentle courtesy which I have never seen equaled in any school.

"The one weakness of their education seems to me their lack of contact with the harsh and ugly realities of our present-day life. It is Isadora Duncan's theory that the children should move always in a world of 'sweetness and light!'

"'I am preparing them to be priestesses of beauty, not factory-girls,' she answered my protest.

"Irma nodded energetically. 'We learn of life,' she said, 'like other people who live in cities. We meet many people. Do not other girls learn of it in the same way? Are they taught about life in your public schools?'

"I had to admit that they were not, but still I maintain that in this one particular—the failure to present life as it is—Isadora Duncan's school is as poor as the public schools. In vocational training it is beyond criticism."

SHAKESPEARE AS A GERMAN

WHEN England furnishes a bone of contention for the French and the Germans, the ruction has its humorous as well as its serious aspects. Shakespeare, we recall, was appropriated by the Germans as one of the early war reprisals, and declared to be a worthier ornament of their culture than of the land where he had the accident to be born. The English have, indeed, so recognized the universal character of his genius that they have never laid exclusive claim to him, and, to the eyes of Americans at least, have never been properly appreciative of the high honors destiny bestowed upon them

THE MARCHE MILITAIRE.

As depicted by Van Saanen Algi.
One of Miss Duncan's most powerful dance conceptions.

in making him a son of English soil. But the new German claim rouses some resentment in the French critic, Emile Faguet, who dilates in the Paris *Gaulois* on the disposition of certain German litterateurs to "annex" Shakespeare in the course of the day's work. Mr. Faguet is known for his sagacity and unimpassioned temperament; and altho he does poke occasional fun at the German passion for annexation in his article, his main plea to that nation and all others is not to quarrel about the poet's nationality, but to annex rather "the Shakespearian virtues" as shown in his plays. Moreover, Mr. Faguet is ready to admit that time was when the French had but little regard for the Bard of Avon. This was in the eighteenth century, he tells us, and the German poet and critic, Lessing, profited by the situation to stake out the first German claim for Shakespeare. Lessing argued that his countrymen must cease to imitate the French, to begin with. Then, as the French did not like Shakespeare, who was of Germanic character, the Germans might

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henceforth follow Shakespeare as master. Mr. Faguet calls this a loose way of reasoning; altho even if it were not, he holds that the mere idea of appropriating a genius so utterly *sui generis* is absurd. The pronouncements of English critics on "Britain's boast" that he "was not for an age, but for all time" are household words to English readers. In what light his nationality appears to a French critic of Mr. Faguet's high position may be gathered from the following:

"It is true that the life of Shakespeare is shrouded in obscurity, but, to judge from his works, there is no evidence that he was of German nationality. How useless it would be for him to embody in his plays about one-half the history of England in order to be cataloged as a German. Such a precaution would be magnificent, but futile.

"As for the general moral impression made upon our minds by the productions of the great dramatist, in my view, it is far from making him appear to be German. This general impression may be summed up as a vast pity for mankind. Shakespeare reveals humanity in the grip of misfortune through fault of its selfish passions, through fault of its ill-will, and as the result of the lust of violence and ambition and of other vices. This spirit of his hardly identifies him as German. Shakespeare detests the love of might—which is a virtue in the belief of Germans, both ancient and modern. He portrays violence, but in a manner to inspire us with horror of it, at the same time revealing to us that he himself holds it in abhorrence. Shakespeare's voice is not for war. It is a voice of compassion and of reconciliation. He it is who, in the presence of the bodies of the children who were victims of their father's strife, makes the father say, 'Give me thy hand!' "

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ISADORA DUNCAN'S SIX STAR PUPILS.

Some of them have been with her from early childhood. It is her theory that her pupils should move always in a world of "sweetness and light." "I am preparing them," she explains, "to be priestesses of beauty."

Of so universal a genius, continues Mr. Faguet, it is very difficult to state to which nation he belongs in a moral sense. In the first place, there is no known nation that has not been on occasion guilty of "the antihuman passions which he execrates." More than this, the grandeur of his soul as well as of his genius establishes him as the possession of all mankind. Indeed, Shakespeare's greatness is so transcendent, according to this critic, that he dares question whether any nation is wholly worthy to claim him exclusively as one of her sons. We read then:

"Shakespeare is the man of all humanity—not of humanity as it is, but as it aspires to be, and perhaps one day shall be. He is the fellow citizen of all who have said, say, or will say and live by the words, 'Love one another.' Assuredly he cannot be made exclusively a German possession.

"Lessing, I believe, was the first to essay the German naturalization of Shakespeare. But he did so by a process of reasoning that seems lame. Thus Lessing argued: 'We must no longer imitate the French. Now the French do not like Shakespeare.' (The statement was true at the time Lessing wrote.) And since Shakespeare is a genius of German character, let us choose for our master, Shakespeare, the German. This is scarcely what is recognized as close reasoning. That the poetry of Shakespeare is different from French poetry of the eighteenth century does not prove that his was a German temperament. It is not sufficient that a poet be totally unlike Voltaire in order to be German. Shakespeare may be wholly unlike Voltaire, and unlike Lessing as well. The truth is that he is infinitely different from either. He is himself alone; and a man who is *sui generis* as Shakespeare is cannot be annexed."

Then recurs to the mind of Mr. Faguet the familiar pleasantry that "not only are the English insular, but every Englishman is an island." The description, he tells us, is more or less exact of the people of Britannia's "tight little isle," but it is a particularly faithful one of Shakespeare, and he adds:

"Shakespeare stands in splendid isolation. Whatever nation shall attempt to monopolize him shall make itself rather ridiculous. But rather than indulge in vain disputes as to whom he belongs the nations should strive to understand him and heed the great lessons of humanity, generosity, and civilization he utters to the world without rant and from the depths of his heart. Ye Germans, do not take Shakespeare! Take instead the Shakespearian virtues. Let flow in your souls the waters of liberality that he sought to spread upon the earth. Meanwhile allow Shakespeare to remain the possession of all mankind—to that nation he belongs and for it has he written."

PROFESSORIAL FLAWS SEEN BY THE STUDENT

THE student as analyzed by the teacher is a threadbare theme, tho it is not often that he is so comprehensively pictured as in a neat aphorism quoted from Professor Sumner, of Yale: "After years of teaching, the thing which impresses me most is the extraordinary power of the human mind to resist the intrusion of learning." Such despair in the instructor would render the average student helpless and hopeless; fortunately one is found, more gifted with expression than this same average, to exploit the whole misconception of the professor. He is Brooks Shepard, writing in *The Yale Alumni Weekly* (New Haven). He reveals himself as a graduate of last June. So he is sufficiently near to his baccalaureate days to hold unimpaired the sensations of the undergraduate. "The teacher, in writing of the student, nearly always studies him as a specimen," says Mr. Shepard, who recalls that he and his fellow students are usually "compared to a stick of rough wood,

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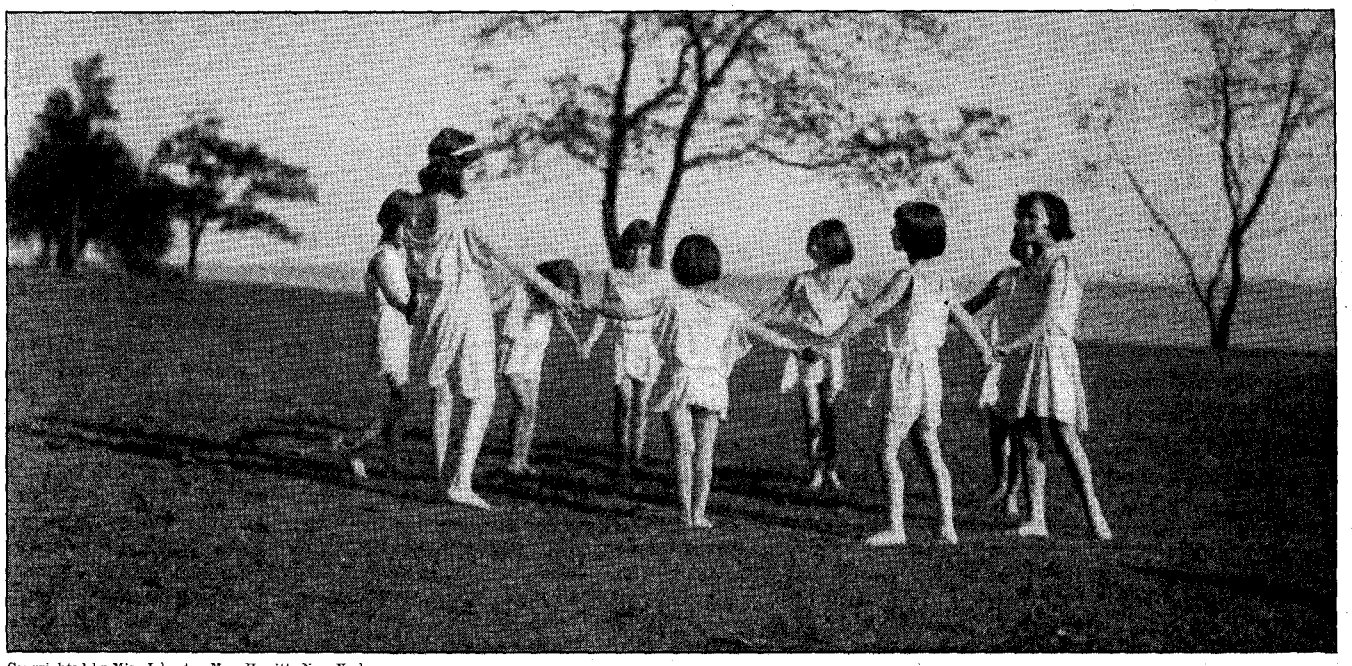

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FIRST LESSONS IN FREEDOM.

The trammels of too many clothes are the first things banished by Isadora Duncan's system of training, as shown in this group.

which the professor polishes." The analogy is clever, he admits, "but incomplete; for being conscious—or subconsciously aware—of the hand that would polish, the stick offers a hard knot here and a splinter there; is capable of resisting or of aiding the process." Mr. Shepard, with great good humor, goes on giving light to the professor:

"He also calls us 'unretentive.' But while there is no method of measuring what the student actually retains, I am convinced that it is far more than the student or teacher realizes. Memory is purely instinctive; if you promise me a fortune on condition that I may not think of a china egg for a week, I can not honestly accept your fortune. Instinctively, I should remember that china egg. The problem before our instructors is the control of that instinct, linking it up with our intellectual processes so that by an effort of will or intelligence we can call forth what we have instinctively memorized. This is not pure theory; the Brahmans train certain of their young men to remember, and their results are beyond our comprehension. Somewhere the momentary impression is stored; and, unlike us, they are able to call it forth complete. Yet even without such a power, our students are no less retentive than the teacher himself. For the latter must remember that the subject which seems so clear to him is clear because of years of study and of thought, and of a multitude of associations which the student utterly lacks. The teacher realizes this, and realizes that he need not look for the fruit of his teaching in the undergraduate, but in the middle-aged man. But he is apt to lose sight of this in the classroom. If he is irritable, he attributes the apparent unresponsiveness to stupidity; if modest, he fears that his teaching is at fault—whereas neither is true. He forgets that he is planting a seed, not a tree; that he should not expect in others what he can not produce in himself—the instant maturing of new thought and new ideas."

Mr. Shepard next turns his guns upon the modern pet pedagogical project of making the student "think for himself." Strange tho it may sound, Mr. Shepard feels that this has its dangers:

"The teacher says to his class: 'We are not giving you facts, but suggestions.' The student feels flattered, and if he is interested in his work he may do a great deal of thinking upon the 'suggestions' offered. But if he attacks ethics and philosophy in this spirit of blind zeal, he may build up a structure of false ideals and wrong thinking which will take years to destroy. Unconsciously he will accept 'suggestions' which fit in with his scheme of things, and reject those which do not. . . . . .

"The student at college is not ready to build up a philosophy, or to analyze the suggestions offered him. He is more eager than an older man to believe and to adopt new ideas—the more revolutionary the better. His sense of proportion or balance is not developed. And when he is told to pick and choose from the basket of suggestions laid before him, he picks out the shiny ones, for they catch his eye. The teacher is disconcerted, when examinations come around, to find examination-papers which are mere caricatures of his teaching. But, in many cases, he can blame his words at the beginning of the course: 'Think these things out for yourselves. We are not giving you facts, but suggestions.' "

Finally, the well-worn theme of personality in teaching gets some new light from the fact that it is shed from a new angle. The professor has discust his own and his colleagues' personality to satiety, but he has forgotten to find out how it impresses itself upon the student. Mr. Shepard lets him know:

"If a teacher has personality, he works with his students; if he lacks it, he has to fight against continual opposition. His technical knowledge is a secondary consideration if he can arouse an interest which will some day result in study. The effect may be even more immediate: the student will study a subject distasteful to him because he likes the man who is teaching it. I studied Byron, whom I do not like, under Dr.——, whom I do like; the result is that I am prepared to argue against Byron with some intelligence. It is not that Dr. —— was a splendid machine which delivered Byron in large quantities; indeed, he did not waste much time with the poet in the classroom, preferring to discuss universal matters of more immediate interest. He talked of vegetarianism, football, and the suffrage; he damned those who spell Art with a capital letter and a sigh. He quoted Chesterton to us, without acknowledgment or apology. He insulted us, and made us laugh. We knew him and liked him, so we studied Byron for him. . . . . .

"It is largely the 'classroom manner' which keeps the barrier between teacher and student. The former may be a man of wholly charming personality, and good to his wife; but when he fixes a glassy eye upon the ceiling, and says in a tone of voice, 'Now, gentlemen!' he is unfair to expect eager attention and poignant interest. Teachers who in the ordinary walks of life are in no sense frivolous will attempt to gambol with their class, indulging in the most ghastly and depressing flights of humor. One lecturer whom I knew would spend ten minutes of each lecture telling a humorous story; and it was rumored among my classmates that he had been requested by the authorities to confine himself to this single one. He became terrified in the presence of his class, and maintained a nervous calm and impersonality which deceived no one. . . . I came to admire his courage in facing this almost daily horror; but of his course I remember nothing."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

IS THE WOMEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT "SILLY AND BASE"?

AMERICA'S UNSOLICITED EFFORTS for peace have been variously characterized. The warring nations have politely put them aside. *The New Republic* (New York) has found them impertinent; Colonel Roosevelt calls them "base." In a letter printed in the Chicago *Herald* he emphatically advises one of his women friends not to join the organization of women who are working for "constructive peace" and have sent their delegates to that end to the Conference at The Hague. The party's platform, in fact, seems to him "both silly and base." Of course Mr. Roosevelt would not be so ungallant as to call all the women enrolled in this party silly and base, and he hastens to forestall such a misconception of his feelings, pointing out the unfortunate truth that "the very worst movements in human history have sometimes had very high-minded men and women enlisted in their support." But he has some harsh words for the people who would seek peace at any price, and finds a parallel to them in an old political party:

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SAILING FOR THE WOMEN'S PEACE CONFERENCE.

Jane Addams (fourth from the reader's left) leading the American delegation to the Hague conference opened on April 24. Mrs. E. Pethick Lawrence, the English suffragette, is the first woman on the left.

"Fifty years ago the Copperheads of the North held exactly the views about peace which are set forth in the platform you enclosed, and to a man they voted against Abraham Lincoln. They did all they could to break up the Union, and to secure the triumph of slavery, because they put peace as the highest of all gods, just exactly as it is put by the people who have constructed that paper you sent me. Some of the finest and most honorable men I have known in my life were former Copperheads. One of the men of whom I am fondest at this present day was once a Copperhead. Nevertheless, I should stigmatize the Copperhead movement of fifty years ago exactly as I stigmatize the movement preached by the individuals whose paper you enclose to me.

"Moreover, a very large proportion of the Peace-at-Any-Price, or Copperhead, sympathizers were undoubtedly physical cowards, and equally undoubtedly, a very large proportion of ultra-pacifists of to-day, who uphold such views as those outlined in the paper you enclosed, in championing peace without regard to righteousness, are really most influenced by physical cowardice. They fear death or pain or discomfort beyond everything else, and like to hide their fear behind high-sounding words.

"I speak with scientific accuracy when I speak of this movement as both base and silly. It is silly because it is absolutely futile. It proposes to go on with just the same kind of futile agitation, which, by the experience of a century, and, above all, by the experience of the last thirty years, has proved wholly useless and on the whole slightly mischievous.

"Not one particle of good will be obtained by any such action as that outlined in that paper you sent. But this is not all. It is base as well as futile. There is nothing more repulsive than to see people agitating for general righteousness in the abstract when they dare not stand up against wickedness in the concrete. On the whole, there is nothing that does so much damage to a church as to have a minister who thunders continually against wrong in the abstract or against wrong committed by the Pharisees a couple of thousand years ago, but who can not be persuaded to stand up against present-day wrong in the concrete; and the professional pacifist leaders in the United States are in exactly this position."

Mr. Roosevelt goes into the subject of peace "in reality and not merely for the name of peace," a peace "based on justice and right, and not for peace that consecrates successful wrong." This sort of peace, he contends, may be "worse than any war."

"Well, the paper you enclose is in effect exactly as much an indorsement of the 'peace' once obtained in Warsaw by trampling liberty and humanity under foot as of the 'peace' obtained at the same time in the United States by restoring the Union and freeing the slaves. Any movement that fails emphatically to discriminate between the two kinds of peace and the two kinds of war is an evil and not a good movement. Any movement that speaks against war in terms that would apply as much to such a war as that waged by Lincoln as to the war waged to destroy free people is a thoroughly base and evil thing.

"Above all, it is base and evil to clamor for peace in the abstract when silence is kept about concrete and hideous wrongs done to humanity at this very moment. Belgium has been trampled into bloody mire. Frightful wrongs have been committed upon the men, women, and children of Belgium. The Belgians have fought valiantly against their oppressors. Yet this paper you enclose does not contain one protest against the commission of such wrongs as have been committed on Belgium, and does denounce war in such fashion as to include in the condemnation the Belgians just as much as the oppressors of Belgium.

"There is nothing easier, there is nothing on the whole less worth while entering into, than vague and hysterical demands for right in the abstract, coupled with the unworthy and timid refusal even to allude to frightful wrongs that are at the very moment being committed in the concrete. Congressmen that pass resolutions against war and in favor of peace in the abstract do not do one particle of good, because their resolutions are utterly meaningless, and must be utterly meaningless, unless they are reduced to concrete cases.

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"We have before us that concrete case. Let the people who advocate the platform and principles you enclosed hold a meeting specifically to denounce the invasion of Belgium by Germany and to demand that in the interests of peace the United States do what it can to put a stop to those wrongs. Let them denounce Messrs. Wilson and Bryan for trying to force through the Ship-Purchase Bill, which was in the interest of the Power that wronged Belgium, and in spite of the fact that their action might tend to bring us into war with the Powers that have sought to defend Belgium. Let them do something to show that they mean what they say and that they are really striving for righteousness. Until they do this, let every wise and upright man and woman refuse to have anything more to do with a movement which is certainly both foolish and noxious, which is accompanied by a peculiarly ignoble abandonment of national duty, and which if successful would do only harm, and the mere attempt to accomplish which rightly exposes our people to measureless contempt."

Mr. Roosevelt could not hope to escape the consequences of his vehemence when he has almost the whole feminine part of the world to deal with. He is answered by Mrs. Henry Villard and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, who try to overlook his "bad manners" while pointing them out, but who do not overlook what they declare is his bad logic. In the New York *Tribune* Mrs. Villard is quoted as saying:

"Colonel Roosevelt's denunciation of the Woman's Peace party comes with a bad grace from one who is the possessor of the Nobel Prize. We all know that it is true that militarism —not peace—is now the aim of his ambition—a sorry one, indeed, in view of the present world-agony which stirs the souls of all those who love their fellow beings.

"Mr. Roosevelt exalts physical bravery—such as the killing of enemies because of a difference of opinion—above the moral courage that scorns the use of means so base for any purpose whatever.

"Has the world sunk so low that we can not hope to substitute for the 'doing of evil that good may come' and 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth' the touching doctrine that we must love our enemies and do good to those who persecute us?

"The heroic effort now being made by the women of all countries to come together at The Hague, in order to express their horror of the brutality of war, is worthy of all praise. Women are far greater sufferers from war than men, and to-day they are voicing their protest against it, a protest that will be heard."

Mrs. Pinchot, who is chairman of the New York Branch of the Woman's Peace party, writes to the New York *Times* to say that the women do not in the least mind having their platform called silly and base, for they "consider that Colonel Roosevelt's public services in the past have been so conspicuous as to give him the right to call it anything he pleases, an opinion in which the Colonel evidently heartily coincides." But, she continues:

"The publication of Colonel Roosevelt's militarist doctrines is a more serious matter, for, like all half-thought-out proposals, it is accompanied with danger. He seems under the impression that war is self-starting, and that any effort to look into its causes with the object of diminishing them in the future and finding a rational means of adjustment, such as nations possess in their supreme courts and their police, is 'both foolish and noxious.'

"That war is the natural inevitable result of certain understandable factors, and that these factors can be influenced by the spread of healthy, constructive, humane ideas, and especially by the realization of a spirit of world-citizenship in politics and in commercial relations, seems not to have occurred to Colonel Roosevelt. In other words, war having up till now devastated humanity and shattered civilization, let us make no effort to understand its causes with the object of future prevention; let us simply get ready to fight, and let the women stand out of our way, because they can only bear children and not arms, and when they organize to protest against war they come under the head of 'physical cowards,' who 'fear death or pain or discomfort beyond anything else.'

"It is exactly here that women find their strongest warrant for protest. No woman who has borne children can be called a physical coward, fearing death and pain beyond anything else. No, it is not for ourselves that we fear, but for the children of the whole world, for the future of the race. We of the Woman's Peace party are trying to help open the first tiny wedge in the thick walls of prejudice and precedent, to let humanity come into its promised land of good faith and international brotherhood.

"If we human beings once see that war is the consequence of false ideas instead of being a fatality like an earthquake, we shall set to work to root it out, like tuberculosis and other diseases, all of them consequences of human ignorance, misunderstanding, and passion.

"If this is futile, then all constructive efforts for the betterment of human living are also 'futile, silly, and base.' "

CHAPEL-CARS

THE CHURCH ON WHEELS is not entirely unknown. We have heard of cars and automobiles fitted up as chapels with a view toward meeting certain peculiar needs of religious work. And it is the success of these experiments, we may infer, which led to the ordering of the two steel

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Railway Age Gazette."

THE CHAPEL ON WHEELS.

The *St. Paul*, built for the Catholic Church Extension Society for use in the Southern States exclusively.

chapel-cars which the Barney & Smith Car Company has just completed for the Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States and the American Baptist Publication Society, respectively. These cars are described in the current number of *The Railway Age Gazette*. The car built for the Catholic Society has been christened the *St. Paul*, and is said to be intended for use in the Southern States exclusively. The photograph shows the churchly appearance of the interior. The car, according to *The Railway Age Gazette*, is 86 feet long and has an observation-platform at each end.

"It weighs approximately 134,000 pounds. The framing and exterior construction are entirely of steel and the roof is of copper. The interior finish throughout is in Cuban mahogany, of Barney & Smith design, executed in ecclesiastical Gothic lines. The car is equipped with two lighting systems, gas being used as a primary light and electric light for an auxiliary. The car can be heated either by direct steam or by means of an oil-stove heating apparatus. There is seating capacity for about one hundred people.

"In addition to the chapel and altar, the car is equipped with

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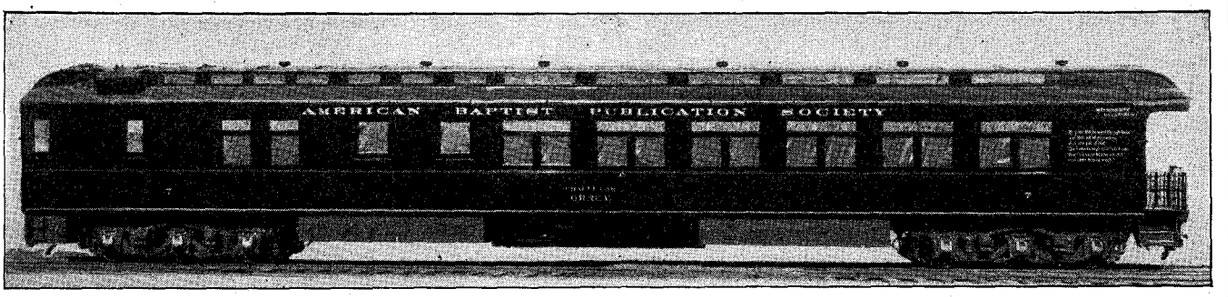


CHAPEL-CAR MADE FOR THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

private quarters for the chaplain, assistant, and porter. Provision has also been made for toilet-rooms, sleeping-quarters, kitchen and pantry, and there is also a goodly supply of locker space."

The Baptist car will, we are told, "after a formal dedication and an exhibition trip from coast to coast, be used in the missionary field in sections of the country where no churches have been instituted." An idea of the fitness of this car for its destined uses may be gained by a glance at the photograph and plan. And we read the following description in the *Age Gazette:*

"The chapel-car for the American Baptist Publication Society is 85 feet 6 inches long over all, having an observation-platform 4 feet 4½ inches long at one end, and a standard closed vestibule platform at the other end.

"The framing and exterior construction are entirely of steel, including the roof-framing, the covering of which is of sheet steel. The interior finish throughout is in golden oak, executed in Gothic lines."

WESTERN BOOKS CORRUPTING JAPAN

THE REVOLT against Western ideas will be accelerated in the East by the war, we are told by Eastern writers. Already there has been going on there, particularly in Japan, a protest against Western literature. That country is reported suffering from a plethora of translations of books which they describe as unmoral, if not immoral. Novels and rhapsodies from the pens of European "naturalists," as an Eastern writer describes them, have been rendered into Japanese. Even Western dramas of suggestive nature have been translated and staged in Tokyo. The Japanese have always been inclined to take to new ideas, and the products of the Western authors disposed to break with the established social conventions have been received in Japan with avidity. The translations of Occidental writings of this class are published in cheap pamphlet form, selling for a penny or two a copy. One such pamphlet, described by a Japanese literary critic as "vile," has had a sale of 850,000 copies.

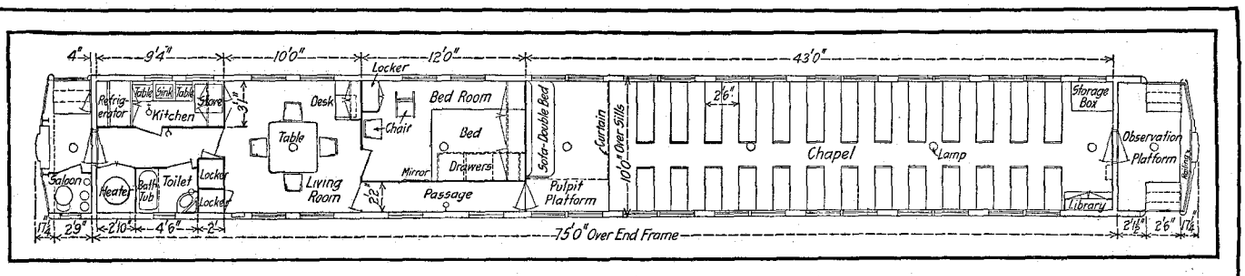
These publications, tho not immoral enough to call for suppression at the hands of the police authorities, can not fail to exercise baneful influence over the minds of young men and women who seem to take a fancy to them in spite of the vigilance of their parents, says the literary editor of the Tokyo *Yomi-uri-shimbun.* If the police can not interfere with the publication of such literature, it behooves the religious and moral leaders, says the Tokyo *Jiji,* to start an organized campaign against the translation of works of those Occidental writers who, under the cloak of "art for art's sake," are in reality engaged in the pernicious work of poisoning youthful minds.

As in many another social reform, it fell to the lot of Christian workers to be the champions in the fight against the corrupt literature. Mainly due to the efforts of Dr. S. H. Wainright, an American missionary in Tokyo, the Christian Literature Society of Japan has strenuously been combating the evils of the European literature of the Strindberg type. This society has just issued its third annual report, from which the following passage is quoted:

"Mention may be made of the Akagi Series and of its immense sale. Some idea of the use made of the capacity for literature of which we speak may be inferred from the titles of this series, fifty-one numbers of which have already been issued. Sixty-five per cent. of the series are translations of the writings of Western authors. While these translations were made for the most part from English, all except two of the authors are Continental writers. The two exceptions are Robert Louis Stevenson and Oscar Wilde. The Continental writers are those who have sounded in modern times the note of revolt; those who are antagonistic in a greater or less degree to the recognized moral ideals on which the present social order is founded. The capacity for literature in Japan probably exceeds that existing in any other mission field. It should be turned to the service of pure and wholesome culture and to the production of Christian writings.

"While the Christian Literature Society has not been able to compete with secular publishing houses, or even to rival them, in the publication of small books in serial form, yet a good start has been made in this respect. Eighty-one thousand copies of books of this kind have been published. This seems a small output as compared with the Akagi Series, eight hundred and twenty thousand copies of which were sold during the year. Yet for books on serious subjects our output was good, especially as a beginning, and, as will be shown by the sales, the experiment met with a ready response."

Dr. Wainright, as secretary of the society, directs a staff of competent Japanese writers who are engaged in translating wholesome literature from English and other European languages. In the past two years the publications of the society totaled ten million pages.



FLOOR-PLAN OF THE BAPTIST CHAPEL-CAR.

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CURRENT POETRY

SOMETIMES it is unjust to an author's memory to put before the world his youthful writings, in all their crudeness and imitativeness. The volume of previously unpublished verse by the Brownings which appeared some months ago has little value save as a literary curiosity. But there are exceptions; there have been writers who almost in childhood clearly showed genius, whose early work should, therefore, be made generally accessible.

This is true of Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontë, judging from the selections from their hitherto unknown poems which have recently been shown the public in the columns of the New York *Times Sunday Magazine*. One of these which we quote is characteristically Brontëan; it is direct, powerful, and charged with emotion.

This poem and others which *The Times* quoted are to form part of a volume to be published this autumn by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SEVERED AND GONE

By Anne Brontë

(*Copyright, 1915, by G. P. Putnam's Sons*)

Severed and gone, so many years,
And art thou still so dear to me
That throbbing heart and burning tears
Can witness how I clung to thee?

I know that in the narrow tomb
The form I loved was buried deep,
And left in silence, and in gloom,
To slumber out its dreamless sleep.

. . . . . .

Forever gone! for I by night
Have prayed, within my silent room,
That Heaven would grant a burst of light
Its cheerless darkness to illume,

And give thee to my longing eyes,
A moment, as thou shinest now,
Fresh from thy mansion in the skies,
With all its glory on thy brow.

Wild was the wish, intense the gaze
I fixt upon the murky air,
Expecting, half, a kindling blaze
Would strike my raptured vision there—

A shape these human nerves would thrill,
A majesty that might appal,
Did not thy earthly likeness still
Gleam softly, gladly through it all.

False hope! vain prayer! It might not be
That thou shouldst visit earth again;
I called on Heaven—I called on thee—
And watched, and waited, all in vain!

. . . . . .

A few cold words on yonder stone,
A corpse as cold as they can be,
Vain words and moldering dust, alone—
Can this be all that's left of thee?

Oh, no! thy spirit lingers still;
Where'er thy sunny smile was seen,
There's less of darkness, less of chill,
On earth, than if thou hadst not been.

. . . . . .

Life seems more sweet that thou didst live,
And men more true that thou wert one;
Nothing is lost that thou didst give,
Nothing destroyed that thou hadst done.

Here is a poem that the greatest of all critics has called good—the critic whose name is Demos. The people like this poem; it has appeared in big and little newspapers in every corner of the world where English is spoken. It has been credited to various English and American authors. We are glad, in quoting it here, to give the credit to the poet to whom the credit belongs. The first appearance of this homespun classic was, we believe, in *The American Lumberman* (Chicago).

TO-DAY

By Douglas Malloch

Sure, this world is full of trouble—
I ain't said it ain't.
Lord! I've had enough an' double
Reason for complaint.
Rain an' storm have come to fret me,
Skies were often gray;
Thorns an' brambles have beset me
On the road—but, say,
Ain't it fine to-day!

What's the use of always weepin',
Makin' trouble last?
What's the use of always keepin'
Thinkin' of the past?
Each must have his tribulation,
Water with his wine,
Life it ain't no celebration,
Trouble? I've had mine—
But to-day is fine.

It's to-day that I am livin',
Not a month ago,
Havin', losin', takin', givin',
As time wills it so.
Yesterday a cloud of sorrow
Fell across the way;
It may rain again to-morrow,
It may rain—but, say,
Ain't it fine to-day!

The war has inspired the Reverend Michael Earls—whose Stevensonian child-poems have often been quoted in these columns—to write an interesting little rimed study of spiritual conflict. It is striking and logical symbolism, and in the third stanza it is memorably beautiful. We take it from *The Catholic World*.

OFF TO THE WAR

By Michael Earls, S.J.

In a little ship and down the bay,
Out to the calling sea,
A young brave lad sailed off to-day,
To the one great war went he:
The one long war all men must know
Greater than land or gold,
Soul is the prince and flesh the foe
Of a kingdom Christ will hold.

With arms of faith and hope well wrought
The brave lad went away,
And the voice of Christ fills all his thought
Under two hands that pray:
The tender love of a mother's hands
That guarded all his years
Fitted the armor, plate and bands,
And blest them with her tears.

Older than Rhodes and Ascalon,
And the farthest forts of sea,
Is the Master voice that calls him on
From a hill in Galilee:
From hills where Christ in gentle guise
Called, as He calls again,
With His heart of love and His love-lit eyes
Unto His warrior men.

Christ with the brave young lad to-day
Who goes to the sweet command
Strengthened his heart wherever the way,
Whether he march or stand:
And whether he die in a peaceful cell,
Or alone in the lonely night,
The Cross of Christ shall keep him well
And be his death's delight.

While the memorial poetry printed in newspapers often reveals genuine feeling, and is worthy of respect, it seldom reaches a high level of literary excellence. But in a recent issue of the Rochester *Post Express* appears a poem which evidently is a sincere personal tribute, written, it may be supposed, simply to do honor to the memory of the woman whom it celebrates. The pages of our magazines could be searched in vain, however, for verse superior to this in grace, tender whimsicality, and delightful play of fancy. "To Persephone Returning" should send many a lover of poetry searching for other examples of its talented author's work.

TO PERSEPHONE RETURNING

(*In Memory of Mrs. Emily B. Barrett*)

By Edith Willis Linn

The hour draweth near
When thou, Persephone, shalt reappear
From the mysterious realms of the dead
By vanished joy, lost beauty, tenanted.
The robins sing to call thee from the ground,
The maples' ruddy tresses are unbound,
The ice-locked rivers melt and gaily run
Like happy children laughing in the sun.

O, bright, illusive maid,
In the dim regions where thou wert betrayed,
Tell me if thou hast met a lady dear,
Grown weary of the lengthening shadows here?
She wore a little bonnet, silk and lace,
With roses round the circle of her face,
And hearts awoke to joy where'er she trod
Because her life exprest the love of God.

I do forget! To thee
She went arrayed in regal panoply.
No little bonnet set with roses sweet,
But drest as for her king. From head to feet
All stately grace, bedecked with lilies, fair
And white as was her hair.
O, she was very, very dear to me!
Pray hast thou seen her there, Persephone?
This is the happy season of her birth.

With thy return to earth
Canst thou not lead her gently by the hand
Back to the sunshine of her native land?
Thou who dost in thy verdant mantle bring
The myriad flowers of immortal spring.
Dearer than any flower beneath the skies,
The tenderness within her loving eyes.

Persephone, why tread
Through the vast, ageless regions of the dead,
Bringing the bloom of flower, the song of bird,
But from the vanished lips no loving word?
Their vaunted power the gods have lost; I know
Where they have journeyed, they we sorrow so:—
Beyond the reach of thee or thy caress,
Beyond thy jocund smile of tenderness,
Beyond thy power to woo or to retrieve,
Deep in a heart of love they would not leave.

Blithe goddess of the spring,
Persephone, we hear thy robins sing
In the long twilights that she loved to see
When her exuberant spirit watched for thee.
Thou wilt not find her in thy somber land
Whose outward-leading paths none understand.
Bring back thy daffodil and violet,—
Upon the heavenly heights her feet are set.
Thy shadow-silences the soul must dare
To gain the sunlight of that world more fair.

Persephone, return,
Bearing to man thine overbrimming urn,
And walk our earth, as for uncounted years,
Leading coy April, clad in smiles and tears;
Woo from the underworld the laggard spring:—

Our dead thou canst not bring.
My lady sees the asphodel; the rose
Of souls grown sanctified and blest she knows.
Beyond thy shadow-realm the dear home-land
Waits in the loving hollow of God's hand.
She has gone far beyond thy call and cry
Where stretch the mystic pastures of the sky.
And thou, Persephone, hast grown more fair
Because she passed thy gate in journeying there.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THROWING GRENADE BOUQUETS TO THE ENEMY

THE term "pitched battle" has a new significance when you consider the use that is being made of the grenade today; we have here again the old story of David and Goliath. The modern war-giant is armored and armed with mighty contrivances; but he is quite frequently vanquished by the small "grenade parties" and their old-fashioned weapon. Several stories have appeared in the papers concerning the use of the grenade and detailing the destruction caused by the different varieties of grenades. In another portion of this issue may be seen photographs of two of these. Still another sort is described by Phil Rader, the United Press correspondent with the Foreign Legion, who writes, not as a correspondent under fire, but as a soldier, for the moment turned correspondent. In his portion of the battle-line, he says:

The hand-grenade is about the size of a baseball and weighs only a few ounces more. It has four little buttons on it which must strike with a blow of four or five pounds in order to cause an explosion, so a man can handle one in his hands with perfect safety.

I used to watch the Germans toss these bombs like schoolgirls, or like boys pitching nickels at a crack, and all we Americans commented on the inefficiency of the bomb in such untrained hands. We were considered the best bomb-throwers of all because we pitched them with force. A man with the aim of a trained pitcher could have worked havoc with them. He could have kept battering away at a trench—and the German line was only forty-five feet away from ours—until he had worn out the trench with repeated explosions.

We have not yet heard of any of the belligerent nations making attractive offers to Christy Matthewson—unless the reputed Federal offer some time ago was a military plot in disguise—but doubtless the execution of such an artist of ballistics would be of immense value to the side that secured him. But another consideration, perhaps of even more importance than that of the delivery of the grenade, is how it is to be received. There is a wrong way and a right way, as Rader explains:

Eugene Jacobs, the man who left his butcher-shop in Pawtucket to come and fight the Germans, because they had destroyed his birthplace in Belgium, saved his life and perhaps several other lives one day by catching one of these bombs as if it were a baseball. He threw it back and it exploded in one of the German trenches.

There was a huge Swede in my section who swung the butt of his rifle at one of these bombs one day and hit it. There was a terrific explosion and he was killed. Why he did such a foolish thing I don't know. A man's nerves play him strange tricks in the trenches, and you find yourself tempted to do dangerous things, just as some persons find themselves wanting to jump from high places. I suppose the Swede had been tempted time and again to stop one of the bombs with his rifle, and one day the temptation became too strong.

Another writer with the Foreign Legion, Alan Seeger, special correspondent of the New York *Sun*, describes another sort of grenade, hurled by the German *Minenwerfer*, or bomb-thrower. He gives us an account as well of the method of the grenade attack as developed by the Germans. Says he:

The projectiles, as I understand it, are thrown from a spring gun and not by explosive force, so that there is no explosion on their leaving the cannon. A sentinel with a whistle stands in the French line; whenever he sees one of these bombs coming he gives the signal, and anybody that is outside in the trenches dives into the nearest shelter at hand till the terrific explosion that they produce is past. Fortunately, the fire of these machines can not be trained with much accuracy.

I asked this soldier if they had been attacked lately and he described to me their last engagement, a typical assault in the desperate kind of struggle that goes on at these points of close contact along the front. A ditch has been dug previously to the very edge of our lines of barbed wire. For hours before the attack is to be delivered the trenches are deluged with artillery-fire so intense that the French are unable to man their first-line defenses, but must remain back in the communicating galleries waiting the decisive moment.

Suddenly the guns are silent and, simultaneously, the enemy pours out of the ditch forty, thirty yards away. Some carry wire-cutters, others hold the rifle in the left hand and with the right shower the trenches with grenades that they draw from sacks slung over the shoulder. The French rush to their *créneaux*. The roar of rifle and machine-gun fire bursts out, and a brief, ferocious struggle ensues, which is simply a question of the speed and number of balls that can be discharged in a given number of seconds and the speed and number of men that in the same time can be rushed against the position.

The attack in question was a complete failure and only resulted in piling higher the heaps of dead that lie where they fell in the continuous battle that at this point has been going on now for six months, with alternations of success that in no case can be estimated in more than fractions of a hundred meters.

A staff correspondent of the New York *Times* is another who chronicles his experiences with the German *Minenwerfer*, but from the other side of the barbed wire. Writing from the encampment of the Crown Prince of Bavaria's army in France, he tells what it seems like to drop these grenades on the other fellow. The Germans, with typical hospitality, decided to start a little "pitched battle" just to entertain their guests. The result was not one of unalloyed pleasure to the visiting correspondents, however, as we learn:

We might have guessed that something very special was up for our benefit when a small squad of the field-gray ones passed

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us in the trench with a most suspicious grin at the civilian "Press *Landsturm*." They lugged four long, tube-shaped, wickerwork baskets like those the heavier caliber shells are carried in. A loud bang around the bend of the trench presently confirmed our shrewd suspicions of a practical joke. The battalion commander had given orders to shoot off a couple of mines from one of the *Minenwerfer*, which have done the impossible and added a fresh horror to war. We were invited to follow the course of the eccentric projectile as it hurtled through the air in a high arc toward the English lines. It fell five yards short. This would have been all highly edifying if it weren't an eye for an eye here—and a mine for a mine—where Germans and English lie opposite each other. The English at once shot off one of their *Minenwerfer;* we could follow its flight until it landed fifty yards back of us and went off with a terrific detonation and an ugly-looking cloud of black smoke and dirt.

These mines that are tossed back and forth by the *Minenwerfer* looked to me like a foot of gas-pipe flung through the air, as I watched them coming and going. The Germans, however, say that the mine revolving in the air looks like a beer-bottle, and one of them told me how they had once hurled a real beer-bottle at the English trench and heard the excited inhabitants calling a warning to one another.

The good points about these aerial mines is that you can see them coming, and that each arrives slowly enough to enable you to judge it like a fly-ball coming toward you in center-field, then make up your mind whether to run forward or backward with enough time to spare to do a ten-yard dash and dive into the first hole in the ground; all this if you are a professional player. Amateurs, including most neutral correspondents whom I saw in action, usually don't get started on the running dive until after the thing has gone off and the danger is over, but one improves one's speed-record wonderfully after a very little practise. The less agreeable feature of these mines is that if they fall into the narrow confines of a trench they can kill even up to ninety feet, I was told.

It is all right for soldiers to risk their lives in this way, for that is their business; but you can't help thinking what a pity it is when a non-combatant is slaughtered—particularly when you, an innocent, hard-working newspaper man, are in danger of being that particular non-combatant. After a certain length of time your pity for him rises above and conquers your curiosity as a newspaper man. As in the following instance:

"The air-pressure tears your lungs to pieces," Captain F. explained as the Germans tossed over a second mine, and the English replied in kind, seeming to be getting a little uncomfortably closer to us. They were evidently firing their mines at where they thought the German *Minenwerfer* was located, fifty feet further down the trench.

The Germans fired a third round for our benefit, and we were invited to examine the *Minenwerfer*, but I had suddenly lost all interest in war. It seemed a long way to Unter den Linden. Even American correspondents became suddenly and suspiciously

They're bound to have plenty

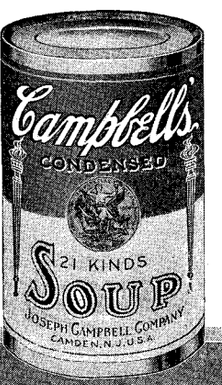
And "plenty" to them means at least a case. In fact you will find that a case at a time is a sensible way to order these tasty Campbell's Soups for the average size family. And probably you will want half the order to be

Campbell's Tomato Soup

This is so particularly delicious and appetizing, and it "fits in" exactly for so many different occasions, that it is the most popular of all the Campbell "kinds"; while the other twenty are—each in its own way—equally wholesome and satisfying. Try one today. Your money back if not satisfied.

21 kinds	10c a can
Asparagus	Mock Turtle
Beef	Mulligatawny
Bouillon	Mutton
Celery	Ox Tail
Chicken	Pea
Chicken-Gumbo (Okra)	Pepper Pot
Clam Bouillon	Printanier
Clam Chowder	Tomato
Consommé	Tomato-Okra
Julienne	Vegetable

Vermicelli-Tomato



Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

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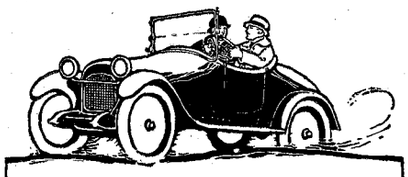


George: "How is it your car runs so much easier than mine when we both have the same car?"

Harry: "Because I use HAVOLINE OIL, It Makes A Difference. When you stop experimenting and use HAVOLINE you'll get the same satisfactory results that I get."

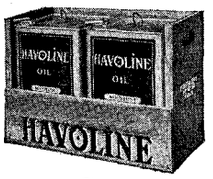
George: "Does your garageman recommend it?"

Harry: "Certainly! And it's approved by 275 out of 300 leading automobile manufacturers, because in the end it costs less than many inferior oils, gives you greater mileage, less carbon and longer service from your engine. You know my repair bills are half of what yours are."

George: "Well, this ride convinces me. Stop at the garage on your way back and I'll order HAVOLINE."

For sale by all garages and general stores selling auto supplies, in the famous blue-and-white can with the inner seal.

The Havoline lubrication booklet mailed *free* upon request. Just address



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"It Makes a Difference"

Hangs On Like a Bull Dog

BASLINE AUTOWLINE never "lies down on its job." Tows a 4000-lb. car up a 20% grade without a flicker. This is owing to its high quality and great strength; for

BASLINE AUTOWLINE

is world-famous Yellow Strand Powersteel wire rope—25 ft. long, 4½ lbs. weight. So light and small it slips easily under cushion or seat until needed. Then it attaches instantly with Patented Snaffle Hooks that won't let go when the line sags. Buy of dealers everywhere. Price, east of Rockies, $3.95.

Insist on Basline Autowline with the Patented Snaffle Hooks

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polite. There was a general tendency to stand back and let the other fellow go first. If some bright military person had sounded the retreat, the order would have been obeyed with alacrity. Captain F. had posted one of his men to act as a lookout and call out to us every time he saw an English mine coming our way.

The Press *Landsturm*, in addition to your correspondent, included one small, monkey-like Spanish journalist, a lanky, cadaverous Greek, a passionate Italian, and a melancholy Swede, a young Princetonian, a blasé Harvard man, and two graduates of a Middle-Western school of journalism, with Captains Kliever and Keil, of the Great General Staff, in immediate command of the mixed assortment of neutrality, who stood herded in a group—all except the Harvard man, who was exploring a cross-trench.

There was real excitement when the faithful watcher of the skies turned around, saluted our Staff Captain, and said: "Look out; here comes one!" Captain Kliever, who had the thankless job of being responsible for the neutrals getting us back to Berlin again, took one look aloft and roared, "Duck!" and "Beat it!" in five languages, including American. The veteran German soldiers, how they laughed at the ensuing stampede! We furnished the comic relief for the tragedy of their existence.

The little Spaniard won the race for the first alleged "bombproof" hole in the ground, with the Italian a good second. The stout member of the Middle-Western duo, Correspondent Herbert Corey, found the reserved seats all occupied, and so sat impartially on Spain and Italy. A Mr. Schuette, representing the Chicago *Daily News*, was unable to give any consistently lucid account of his activities afterward, except that he claims to have been "literally covered with dirt from head to foot" by the bursting mine. Your own correspondent, who happened to be pushed into the lead at the time and so had a clear field, developed undreamed-of sprinting abilities and undoubtedly won the intercollegiate championship for the ten-yard dash in trenches, the Princeton champion, Henry West Suydam, 1913, also wearing the colors of a Brooklyn paper, having been left philosophizing at the post because, as the young graduate afterward explained, he had been suddenly struck by the fact that this war was a very impersonal sort of thing, and that most of the time you couldn't "get back at the man who killed you." The Harvard entrant, Arthur Ruhl, 1899, came along afterward asking "What's new?"—a typical Harvard touch. When advised that the English had meanly dropt a live mine twenty feet back of our trench, and that if it had fallen in most of us wouldn't have had to work for a living any more, he looked bored.

Our journalistic caravan, however, required no coaxing to start for the rear and take cover in our automobiles.

Other little glimpses of grenade-fighting are given in the official report of the award of five Victoria Crosses to men of the British Army for "conspicuous bravery" in the use of these missiles:

Private Edward Barber, of the First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, at Neuve Chapelle, "ran in front of his grenade company and threw bombs on the enemy with such effect that a very great number of them at once surrendered."

"When the grenade party reached Barber," the report making the awards says, "they found him quite alone and unsupported and with the enemy surrendering all about him."

Lance-Corporal Fuller, of the Grenadier Guards, won his Cross in the same battle.

"Seeing a party of the enemy endeavoring to escape along a communication trench," the report says, "Corporal Fuller ran quite alone toward them and killed the leading man with a bomb. The remainder of the men, nearly fifty, finding no means of evading his bombs, surrendered to him."

Lieutenant Cyril Gordon Martin, who already possesses the Distinguished Service Order medal, was in command of a grenade-throwing party of six, and, "altho wounded, led his party back into the enemy's trenches and held back their reenforcements over two hours."

Private May, of the Scottish Rifles, and Private Tollerton, of the Cameron Highlanders, received crosses for rescuing wounded men under rifle-fire.

"Private Tollerton," according to the report, "carried a wounded officer, while under a heavy fire, to a place of greater safety, altho wounded himself. He then struggled back into the firing-line, and remained there until his battalion retired, when he returned to the wounded officer and lay beside him for three days until both were rescued."

PAPER CHAMPIONS

LIVES there a fan with soul so dead that he has never picked out an All-American baseball team? It is a form of speculation more full of pitfalls than any that are found in Wall or La Salle streets; its permutations and combinations are as dazzling as the law of chances in cards; and the opportunity given to the picker to play his own particular favorities, develop "dark horses," and indulge in similar cerebral fireworks is usually too enticing to be resisted. Among the latest to fall is Ring W. Lardner, the cheer-leader of the sporting page of the Chicago *Tribune* and the author of "The Letters of a Busher." Not in the roll of the "Busher"—that amiable leather-headed egotist—but impersonating the "Has-Been," he writes for *The American Magazine* his notion of the Peerless Team. He doesn't believe in working a team out on averages entirely, tho, to be sure, there are few really good players who don't show in the records. In any event, it is explained—

If I was to pick a team, I wouldn't come right out and say it was the best club that could be got together. It's just a matter of 'pinion, and I don't know no more about it than the next man, not as much, prob'ly, as a whole lot of 'em. So if I hand you my line o' dope, you don't need to think it's got to be right.

Pitchers are the biggest problem. Two out of the five or six "should ought to be left-handers," and that makes the final choice interesting. Attending to the "southpaws" first, he scans the field for the two best.

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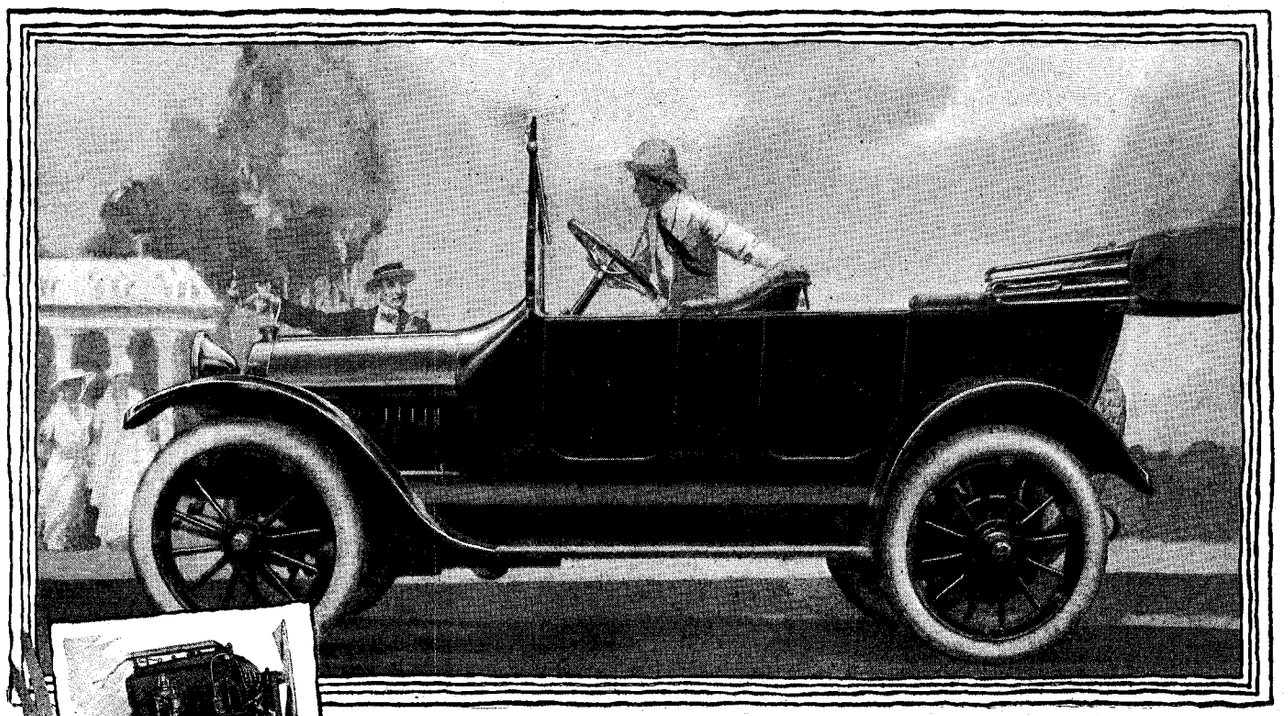
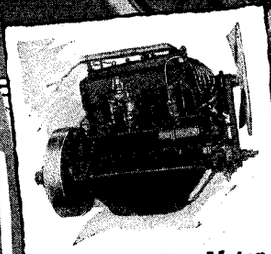
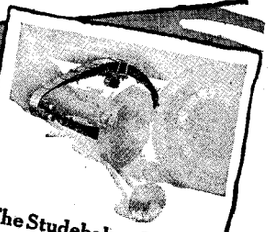
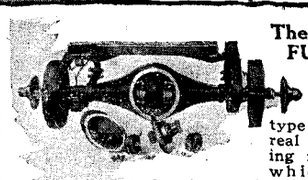




The Studebaker Motor is the long-stroke, high-speed type—powerful and silent in operation—simple in design and extremely accessible in every one of its details. Remarkably economical of fuel owing to improved design of gas passages, valve openings and manifold.



The Studebaker Springs together with the remarkable balance of the chassis have made this FOUR one of the EASIEST-riding cars on the road. Long, flat, wide, TRIPLE-life springs of Studebaker steel—semi-elliptic in front, full-elliptic underslung in rear. Spring-shackles at both ends to take up end-play—lipped construction and nickel-plated grease-cups in joints.



The Studebaker FULL-floating Rear Axle is not merely a "floating" type of axle—but a real FULL-floating rear axle in which the axle housing carries the weight of the car. TWO Timken Bearings in each hub take up the side-thrusts and the shaft itself is left free merely to turn the wheels. It is the SAFEST and most accessible type of rear axle. Studebaker designed and Studebaker built.

What $985 will buy —because it's a Studebaker

At the first glimpse you get of this Studebaker FOUR you'll begin to appreciate the evident QUALITY that Studebaker has built into its every detail, simply "—because it's a Studebaker."

For you'll find it one of the handsomest cars you ever saw. A car of distinctive design—refined and graceful in line with a rare elegance of finish that few cars at any price can match.

And you'll notice, too, the roominess of this attractive car—and the handsome CROWN fenders and the wide doors with hidden hinges and catches, and deep, restful cushions finished with high-grade, hand-buffed leather. And a hundred other little details that lend beauty and grace to its looks.

But it is only when you study the mechanical construction of the car itself that you realize how much you can buy in this car at $985 —how needless it is to pay more for a FOUR —and how unwise, too, it may be to pay less and sacrifice quality—QUALITY you must have, and this is the ONE car that can fully satisfy you on every quality point at a price below one thousand dollars.

The rear axle, for example—it's not merely a "floating" type. This FOUR has a FULL-floating rear axle. It's the most expensive form of axle—but it's the safest and the easiest to get at. You'll find that instead of following the less expensive construction of driving thro' springs, Studebaker uses TWO radius rods and a torque arm for the drive. The springs are free to take up the jolts and jars—and nothing else. You'll find brakes of ample size to insure safety at all times on any roads. And a brake-equalizer of the highest type.

You'll find a silent and flexible motor that gives road-mastering power and yet is marvelously economical.

You'll find Timken bearings at every point of HARDEST wear—13 of them in all. Is there any other car at less than a thousand dollars that can give you as many?

You'll find a Studebaker-developed Electric System that never fails. And so in every detail you'll find the QUALITY that Studebaker must put into the Studebaker FOUR "—because it's a Studebaker."

But see this car—stand it side by side with other FOURS—no matter what the price. And judge its quality and what it gives, and then, when you know that you can get all this at $985—backed by the $45,000,000 guarantee of that name of Studebaker—you'll begin to realize that Studebaker QUALITY is not merely an empty phrase.

STUDEBAKER — Detroit

Canadian Plants: Walkerville, Ont.

Studebaker Features Electric Lighting and Starting—FULL-Floating Rear Axle — Timken Bearings — Safety Tread Rear Tires—One-man Type Top.

	Price in U. S. A.	Price in Canada
Studebaker ROADSTER, - - -	$985	$1250
Studebaker LIGHT SIX, - - -	1385	1750
Studebaker SIX (7-passenger),	1450	1825

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How Gentle Women Get Their Way

We don't need to tell you, Madam. You know the ways better than we.

But consider this new application.

Summer is coming, when you don't like to cook. And the heartiest ready-cooked meal is Baked Beans.

But old-style Beans don't appeal to men as a twice- or thrice-a-week dish. Nor do the effects. For old-style Beans—vastly under-baked—are not easy to digest.

Van Camp's are whole and mealy. None are crisped, none broken. They do digest. And the zestful sauce baked into them gives a man-style tang.

Why not use this dish to win men to minute-made meals this summer? A million women do that. Why not you?

VAN CAMP'S
PORK & BEANS BAKED WITH TOMATO SAUCE
Also Baked Without the Sauce
10, 15 and 20 Cents Per Can

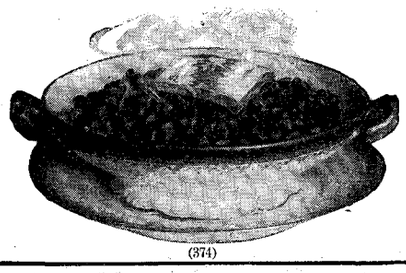
Don't make the mistake of serving any once-a-week style of Beans. This dish is too important, too well-liked, too nourishing. It is also too convenient.

Go to downtown lunch-rooms at noon-time and see how men enjoy Baked Beans. The reason is, they get Van Camp's downtown. Thousands of clubs, cafes, and lunch-rooms are serving Van Camp's daily.

You can make this dish just as popular at home, and thus save hours of cooking. Do it as the restaurants do—serve the kind men like.

Now, on the verge of summer, we urge you again to discover the peculiar appeal in Van Camp's. A single meal will show it.

Buy a can of Van Camp's Beans to try. If you do not find them the best you ever ate, your grocer will refund your money.



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There is Leonard, of Boston, a likely looking candidate with a splendid record behind him. He was a "whale" last year, and may be next, but—and the Has-Been exhibits his Missourian ancestry—

How do I know if he will or not? Look at Babe Adams and King Cole. They was both great their first year up and then they wasn't so great their next year. Leonard's got all the marks o' bein' a wonder, but we'll lay off o' him till he's had time to prove up. You might say the same about Bressler, that the Athaletics got. And they's others in the same class.

Then they's fellas like Coveleskie, who've been up and down and up again a couple o' times. This big guy done some swell work for Dee-troit last season, but you got to remember that Philly and Cincinnati both had him and let him go. Jim Vaughn's another like him. I never seen no better pitchin' than some he showed me last year; but the Yankees and Washington wouldn't keep him. I figure he's come to stay now; but I can't prove it, so I'll just leave him out o' the runnin'.

The three best left-handers I ever looked at ain't where I can look at 'em now; that is if Plank's through. Him and Doc White and Rube Waddell would be my pick from all they ever was, but Rube's gone, and Doc's gettin' fat out on the Coast, and Plank ain't what he was. I don't think none o' the boys that's pitchin' now has got Rube's stuff or the sense o' them other two. But what's the use o' talkin' about them? We got to do our pickin' from the present supply.

If it wasn't for Gregg slippin' last year I wouldn't hesitate a minute. He'd be one o' the two, sure as you're settin' there. But somethin' went wrong with him, and we ain't got no way o' tellin' if it was just a slump or somethin' permerant. So we'll pass him up.

Just to make everybody happy, he decides to choose one from the American and one from the National League. The American League player is a huge surprize to any reader who has not followed the game "awful clos't," but the National *southpaw is easy*—

Nap Rucker—that's the boy from the National, and I'm choosin' him because he ain't no flash in the pan, as they say. He's been pitchin' long enough to show that he ain't no accident, and he ain't nowheres near through. He's a tough bird to beat any time he goes in there, and look at the backin' he's had! He's been beat oftener by one run than anybody in the world, and you got to figure that's his club's fault, not his'n. Give me this baby and somethin' behind him, and look out! He'd lose about as many games as Boston lost in the serious.

Rucker knows what he's out there for. He ain't like a lot o' these pitchers that leaves their brains on the bench along with their sweater. He's usin' his all the w'ile, and he's got plenty to go with 'em. You can't never accuse him o' bein' yellow, neither, 'cause if he wasn't the bravest man in the world, he'd of jumped off o' the bridge long ago. Just think o' pitchin' the way he's pitched all these years without gettin' nothin' for it but the dislike o' the fellas that has to hit agin him, and his salary.

He's kept Brooklyn from fallin' through

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the bottom more'n once, but they ain't no joy in that. You might just as well be eighth as seventh or sixth. Whatever ambition he ever had in him must of got knocked out long ago. And yet he keeps on bein' a tough one to beat; he keeps on pitchin' his head off, even when he knows they ain't a chance of obtainin' a pardon. Ev'ry club in the National League's tried to pry him loose from the gang he's with, but all Ebbets wants for him is Cobb and Johnson and the Panama Canal.

And now I'm goin' to knock you dead by namin' Rucker's runnin' mate. No, it ain't Lefty Hamilton or this big Weilman or Tex Russell. Guess again.

Well, it's Willie Mitchell. Now give me the laugh, will you, just 'cause you overlooked him? Did you see much o' the Cleveland club last year? A fella could see enough of 'em in a short time; but it wasn't no hardship to watch this boy work. They ain't no other left-hander in the business that was showing more stuff, or as much, for that matter. The support he was gettin' was even worse'n Rucker's, but it never feazed him. I've talked with some o' the best hitters in the American League and they've told me they'd pretty near as lief hit agin Johnson as this baby.

You can't say it was just a flash with him, neither. He's been up long enough to give a man a pretty good line on him, and class was stickin' out all over him when he first broke in. But he's been comin' all the time, and now he's just about got here. I don' know if he's as good as he's goin' to be, but if he just stays the way he is now he's good enough for my club. And why shouldn't he stay that way? He's young, but not too young to have experience, and he ain't nowheres near old enough to start slippin'. Give me Mitchell and Rucker for my left-handers, and you can have any other two you want.

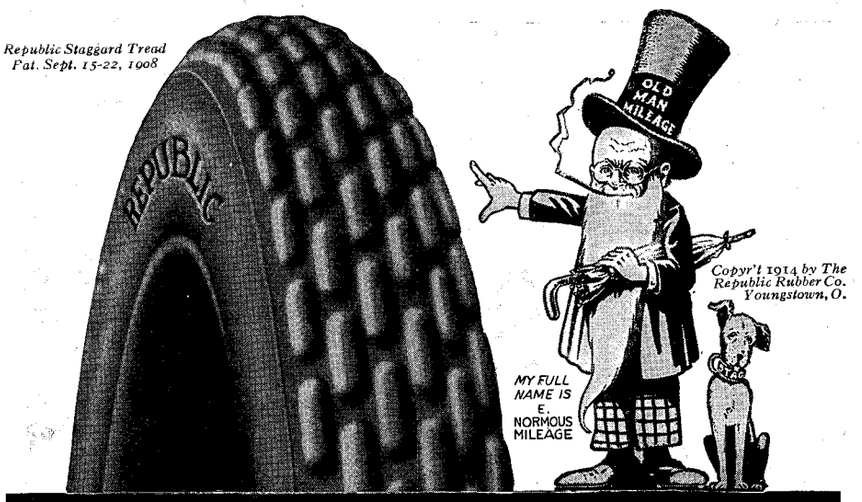
The temptation to startle the reader with further inspirations comes again in the choosing of the four right-handers, and the Has-Been falls. He starts out modestly enough with Johnson and Alexander, insisting that about the former there need not even be a word of justification, and "as for this here Alexander—"

I'd like to see him get into a World Serious. If you had him and Johnson, you wouldn't need nobody else. He's fast as a streak and he's got the greatest curve ball I ever looked at. 'Course I never hit agin him, but I've talked to fellas that has and they tell me you might as well leave your bat in the bag when he's feelin' good.

They's only two places left on this here pitchin' staff, and it's kind o' tough selectin' two guys when they's such a houseful to pick from.

I guess a fella might as well name Matty for one of 'em, and get that part of it over with. 'Course you'll say that he's slippin', and it's natural to figure he is. But where are you goin' to find a man you'd depend on if you needed one game? With this staff I'm pickin', you wouldn't have to work any of 'em more'n onct a week if you didn't want to. Well, give me Matty with a good club back of him and five or six days o' rest between appearances and you could pretty near count his beatin's on the thumbs of one hand.

If you'd let me jump to the Federals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"These long, tough studs are scientifically correct—"

—says Old Man Mileage

"The principles governing the construction of the Republic Staggard Tread are based on study of road surfaces, on analysis of skidding dangers, on *real* knowledge of conditions that beset tires.

"First of all, the studs are designed to meet the road in a longitudinal position, which insures a firm grip and prevents skidding and side-slipping.

"Second, they are 'staggard,' each row overlapping the other on the road, thus giving perfect traction and a smooth, even running surface.

"Third, they are rounded at the ends, and therefore will not catch nails and other sharp objects.

"Fourth, they have a filleted base and are set far enough apart to prevent trapping of sand and grit.

"Fifth, they are set in rows, thus distributing the strain over the largest possible area.

"Add to these five points of superior tread construction the highest quality of material and workmanship obtainable, and you have in Republic Staggard Tread Tires the world's greatest non-skid mileage maker, the original, effective non-skid tire, that costs more to buy than many, but less to use than any."

Try a "find out" tire today. Write for "Old Man Mileage—His Book," which contains facts of vital interest to every tire buyer.

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PLAIN, "WM" AND STAGGARD TREADS

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BUILD your home of "Tapestry" Brick. Although it is almost as hard as iron and the most permanent of all building materials, it is beautifully soft and rich in coloring and capable of being handled in many novel but artistic ways. It is not a "colored" brick, nor does it present a glaring, conspicuous appearance. On the contrary, even when new, it has the distinction and dignity of aristocratic old age.

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Tapestry Brick

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now, I think we could get this over with pretty quick. I'd grab this here Hendrix off o' Tinker's club, and go about my bus'ness. But you don't want no Federals, you says. So I'll have to do some thinkin' and name over a few that ain't exac'ly impossible. Well, they's Joe Wood up to Boston, and James and Rudolph from the other Boston Club, and Tesreau, and Bender, and Doak, and Griner, and Adams, and Keating, and Dubuc, and Dauss, and Cheney, and Scott, and Benz, and Mayer. Let's see—. Do you think of any more? You don't, don't you? Well, then, I'm goin' to hand you another wallop.

What about Eddie Cicotte? There's one bird that I got the figures on, and they show that it's harder to score off of him than anybody else, that is, the last figures I seen. But a fella don't have to chase up the figures to know he's a whale. He don't look like a pitcher, but stick him with a club that can score a couple o' runs for him ev'ry day, and he'll win just as many games as Johnson or Alexander. They ain't a smarter pitcher in baseball, and they's nobody that's a better all-round ball-player—no, pitcher, I mean. Yes, sir, I'll take Cicotte ahead o' the rest of 'em, and if somebody says I'm off my nut to pick him, I'll just ask 'em to show me why he ain't the bird to choose.

Sullivan, of Chicago, is too old for the Peerless Team, so he picks instead Archer, on the other side of the town, for his first catcher, because Archer, in his opinion—

Can hold the ball till a guy begins slidin' to second base, and then get him standin' up. And he can be sittin' on one ear when he makes the throw, and it'll go where he's aimin' just the same. He's as good as any of 'em at outguessin' guys; he can receive with the best of 'em, and he'll catch all the foul flies that stays in the park. So how can you beat him? And he ain't no rotten hitter, neither.

Archer's teammate is perplexing to choose, because Lardner can get only as far as S-c-h-a-, and then can not make up his mind between Schalk and Schang. The former is admired a trifle more than the latter for his ability to resist anything short of forty-two centimeters when he is trying to block a runner from home plate, and, as the writer confesses:

I don't know Schang personally to speak to, so I guess I'll take Schalk, 'cause he's a nice kid. He'll get killed some o' these days taggin' a man at the plate; and then I'll go and get Schang.

The honor of first base falls to Daubert, mainly for his hitting-record these last two years in the National League, but also because his natural advantage of being a left-handed thrower places him a bit ahead of McInnis. Balancing them up, he adds:

McInnis acts like he had more pepper than Daubert, but Daubert couldn't be expected to keep all of his over there in Brooklyn. It kind o' saps the life out of a man to hang round a loser all the w'ile.

"You can't get away from Collins at second base," and so, without much argument, we pass on to short-stop, where, with

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a fatherly benediction for "little Heinie Groh," of Cincinnati, Ring Lardner makes his selection from the World's Champions and adds Maranville to his string. Just to head off any adverse comment, he describes his first impressions of Maranville, which he still retains:

The Cubs was playin' Boston, and somebody hit a fly ball down his way. You've saw him, haven't you? You know how he catches 'em? Right in his lap. Well, he catched that one that way, and I couldn't help laughin'; it looked like high-school stuff. Then, pretty soon, Joe Tinker hits a home run to left center. Only it wasn't a home run, 'cause this little rabbit jumps three times his length and spears it. I quit laughin' then, and so did Tinker. And a few minutes later he runs clear over back o' the third baseman and picks up a ball and throws a guy out and we all set up and took notice.

He's still catchin' fly balls in his lap. And he's still robbin' people o' base-hits. He's as sure as anybody, and about the fastest kid in baseball when it comes to fieldin'. He hits pretty good, too, but even if he couldn't hit a balloon with a bass fiddle, I'd want him on my ball club.

For third, Baker is given the preference over Heinie Zimmermann, because the latter's work is spotty, and, while he is the best third baseman in the world—sometimes, there are other times when he is not.

The outfield, "reading from left to right," are Cobb, Speaker, and Jackson, and their positions are reasoned out with much diamond logic and strategy. For utility men, he chooses Jack Miller for the infield and Beals Becker for the outfield, and Ham Hyatt for a pinch hitter. As to managers, you can take your choice of those who are used to being "where they's somethin' to manage"—and there is the team, all complete. He looks it over with a warming eye, and mellows to the point of admitting:

That's the best ball club I can pick out, and I figure they'd never lose a battle from the fourteenth of April till the middle of October. If they did, I'd fire the manager or else make a big holler about the umpirin'. And if they lost two in succession, I'd know they was crooked, and I'd can the whole bunch. But they couldn't lose two, even if they was tryin'. Anyway, I don't see how they could.

But then you can't never tell. You might take that bunch down to Cincinnati and have 'em get wopped four straight. It might happen they was all off their feed at onct, or jealous of each other, or somethin'. I thought the Athaletics was unbeatable, and look what they got!

Let's see—I had eighteen men altogether, didn't I? They was the seven regulars and two catchers and six pitchers and three extras. And they was two, four, six, eight and one is nine, from the American League, and that leaves nine from the National. That makes it all square. I didn't want to favor one league or the other, and I thought for a minute I had more Americans than Nationals. If I did, I was goin' to say I might even it up by pickin' a all-star umpire from the National. I was goin' to pick Bill Klem.

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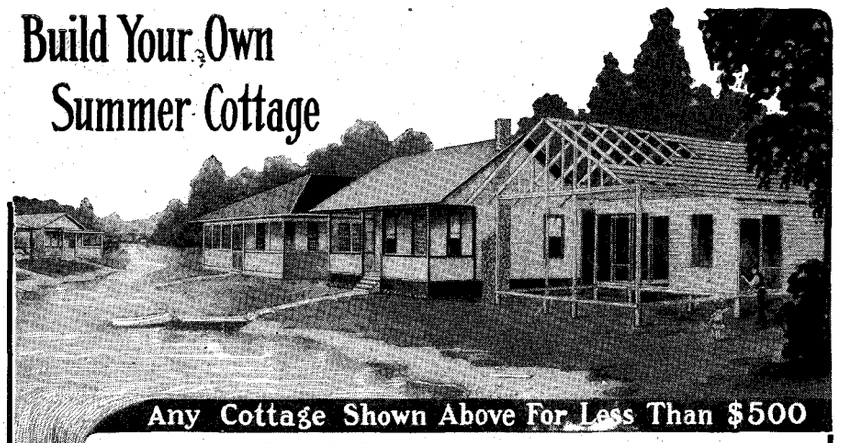

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"SEE ALDRICH"

SINCE 1911 the verb "to see Aldrich" has not had the same meaning that it held for many years previous to that date. Five years and more ago "to see Aldrich" signified to get in touch with an innermost center of power in the United States. "General Manager of the United States" was one of the titles given to Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island,—another was "the power behind the power behind the throne." Up to his recent sudden death Mr. Aldrich was still consulted upon weighty national matters that lay within the range of his more immediate domain, but the old power was nearly spent. And those who review his career, many of them make the interesting observation that Mr. Aldrich's power was lost because he had outlived the age in business and politics in this country that made such power possible. His discovery of the change is related in the Boston *Transcript:*

He could not understand that the course he followed through his public career, of judging what was best for the State itself, was not approved by the people themselves. Mr. Aldrich then undertook a speech-making trip in the Middle West with the avowed intention of eradicating hostility to himself and his project. He desired especially to convert the people to believe his declaration that he had no purpose save to devise a system of national finance sound in principle, safeguarding all legitimate interests, and embodying the best wisdom of the entire country. Altho he had large audiences of bankers and business men, his mission was far from successful.

"Why is not our plan taken at face value," he asked a friend. He received a frank answer.

"You have spent your vacations in Europe. You have not studied the people. Your language is that of the prosperous business man. You are seeking too late in life to know the people."

For just this reason, comments the New York *Evening Post* further—

The most notable success of Mr. Aldrich's public life was a failure. He failed, that is to say, in his hopes and plans to bring about a reformed currency system, yet the impetus which he gave to the movement must be recognized by all fair-minded men as having been vital to the final achievement. Senator Aldrich could not pass his own bill. He was not able to give his name to the statute that, at last, modernized our currency and banking system. Yet the inquiries which he prest, the interest which he aroused, the energetic drive which he little by little accumulated behind the whole agitation for reform, opened the door for what came later. Never was there a clearer case of one man laboring and another entering into his labors. The act establishing the Federal Reserve Bank differs in many particulars from the measure proposed by Senator Aldrich; yet its central and animating idea is the same as that which he urged. And in the reports of the Monetary Commission, which owed its existence to him, the advocates of the scheme that finally became law found a

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perfect treasure-house of fact and argument. . . . . .

What the balance was, in his public life, of durable satisfactions and haunting disappointments, it would be idle to undertake to say. Everybody must feel the implicit tragedy of Senator Aldrich's later high and worthy efforts being thwarted by the record of his earlier years.

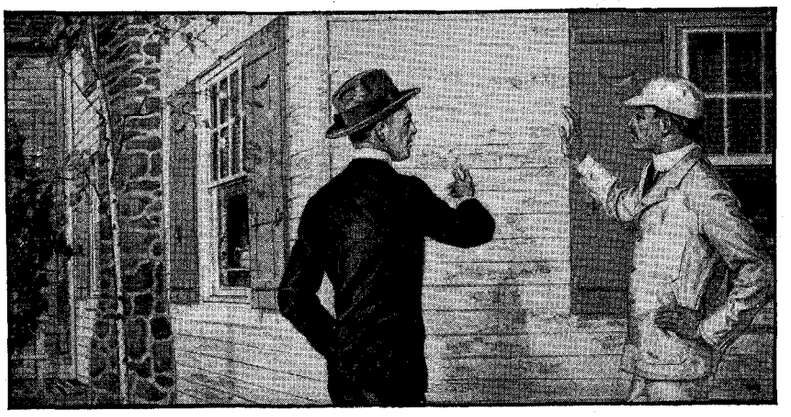
The passing of the Aldrich influence in Washington marks, this paper points out, the speed with which we pass from age to age in politics. "We do not simply close chapters; we close whole books and throw them away." The changes that have revolutionized the world of science in the last seventy-five years are hardly greater than those in our political world in the last fifteen years. Along this line runs similar comment from the Springfield *Republican:*

To understand Mr. Aldrich, one must recall the industrial and social development of New England in the generation following the Civil War. It was a period in which special conditions afforded exceptional opportunities for political corruption to flourish. An extraordinary economic development began as soon as the industrial throwback of 1873 had spent itself. There came an unparalleled growth in the wealth and power of the modern business corporation in manufacturing and the so-called public utilities, notably railroading, whose selfish interest in government was necessarily keen. This period, however, found New England markedly individualistic: already the reservoir of much accumulated capital after two centuries of thrift and saving, New England was still very conservative in its ideas of the rights and privileges of private property.

The result was that corporate wealth took possession of government in these States, notably in Rhode Island, and it did not scruple to fortify its powers by all methods which were within the law, or were made possible by no law. The supremacy of public men of the Aldrich type began before even secret-ballot acts served to safeguard the franchise against venality at the polls. Crude was our system of protecting the purity of elections, while in Rhode Island certain antiquated constitutional forms, suited only to the earlier agricultural society of the State, checked the progress of needed reforms.

So many changes have taken place within one's memory to remedy the evils associated with the régime that is dead that, as we review a career like that of Mr. Aldrich, it seems possible to say that while he was the natural product of his time his sort has died with it.

It is interesting to note that this "General Manager" of our country started out as a wholesale grocer, which is after all only a few steps, in New England, from the real Yankee bartering grocer, who is reputed to be able to drive a bargain more closely than any other American. There is a story, taken from the archives of Washington gossip, that would seem to indicate that Mr. Aldrich, when he moved out into a wider field than that of his grocery, took some of his native quality of bargaining along



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with him. The story is recalled by *The Transcript:*

It was on a tariff bill, sent up by the House. The Senate had amended one item in a dozen particulars. Aldrich defended the dozen in a joint conference with the House committee, but the committee was obdurate.

Slowly, one by one, Aldrich yielded point after point. Finally, eleven of the twelve had been dropt.

"But," Aldrich insisted, as the story goes, "we must have something to take back with us if the bill is to pass the Senate at all. We must have at least one concession from you."

And so the one concession was granted. If it proved, after all, to have been the one thing for which Aldrich was keenest, all the other amendments having been "bluffs" with which to do the bargaining, it is not likely that the committee was unduly amazed, unless its members were very innocent.

But Mr. Aldrich, we are reminded, had one other trait that stood him in even greater stead than the knack of bargaining:

And this was nothing else than his ability to know an immense quantity of details, and to know that he knew what he knew.

Said one who debated with him in the early lyceum days: "The grasp he had of the tariff question certainly surprized us. He sprang point after point, and backed up each one of them with proof enough to sink a ship. It soon came to be a saying among us that any one who would down 'Nelse' Aldrich in a debate on the tariff must know his subject backward and forward."

Years later, when he rose to take part in tariff debates in the Senate, his customary form of introduction was: "The facts in the case are these." And if the facts he recited were so chosen as to color the particular effect he wished to make, there were few in the Senate able to match fact against fact in argument.

His memory for figures was amazing. In a discussion of financial questions he could store up every figure used by the opposition in his mind and use it later without an error.

It was, of course, not the criticized or questioned qualities of the "General Manager" that won him his greatest triumphs. Men like Taft and Roosevelt depended on him; he was consulted and his advice taken by the sincere and public-spirited as well as by those with an ax to grind, simply because, in his line, he was the greatest man in the country. The New York *World* closes an account of his life with a summary of a few of his personal characteristics, and an amusing commentary on the frank acknowledgment of his relation to the highest legislative body of the country:

Senator Aldrich rarely read a newspaper—at least, during his service in the Senate. This was partly because of his deeply rooted indifference to what others thought or said of him and his doings. It was more because of his frankly admitted expectation that others would tell him of any event that was likely really to interest him.

Another characteristic of the man was the temperance of his habits. He never

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smoked; he rarely drank, and then never more than a single glass of wine at dinner. He spent as much time in the open as he could claim for such recreation, and because of his habit of getting away for such jaunts the longest sessions at Washington usually found him as equable at their close as at their start.

Twenty years ago some wit of the Capitol saw Senator Aldrich and Senator Gorman seat themselves side by side on a sofa.

"The Senate is in session," he remarked.

This was as true during the last year of his service. At a Gridiron Club dinner President Taft delivered what was called "A Message to the Senate." He began it, "My dear Mr. Aldrich."

OUR SHARE IN THE SLAUGHTER

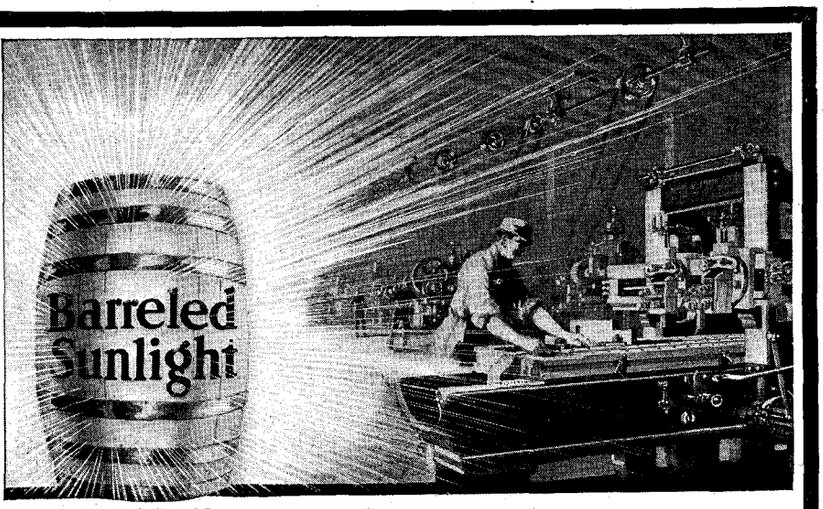
THAT the United States is well represented in the European War is a secret kept from no one. Attempts have been made here and abroad to make us withdraw our aid, but so far they have failed. There are a few *Abou-ben-Adhems* who have had themselves enrolled among those who love their fellow men enough to manufacture no more death-dealing weapons for Europe, but the list does not grow rapidly. Meanwhile, a war correspondent tells us, the spoor of our brimstone emissaries spreads across the blood-stained battle-field. If we have been consoling ourselves with the thought that, in all the rain of lead and steel, our contributions would not be noticed, we are deceiving ourselves, says this writer to the New York *Times*, describing his journey along the German trenches to the front:

Captain F. called my attention to the fact that the sides and edges of the trench were covered with a, to me, new film of peculiar yellow. Peering judiciously over the top, you noticed that the fields adjoining were covered, every square inch, with the same peculiar yellow as far as you could see.

"That's a deposit from the yellow-smoke clouds, which are a unique characteristic of the English and American shells," he explained, unconsciously (or perhaps designedly) broaching a conversational topic which one rather prefers to sidestep at the west front, where it is a matter of intense personal feeling.

I had no trouble in noting a subtle difference in my reception at the front before and after the *Oberste Heeresleitung* published the modest one-line announcement in the daily war-bulletin that "it had been determined that American shells were being used by the enemy." I could even notice a difference between West and East, where, as far as I know, the Germans have not asserted that American ammunition is being used. Here, in the trenches before Givenchy, I continued to be treated with perfect politeness and courtesy and much real kindness, but the feeling of genuine welcome seemed, I felt, to be rather lacking on the part of the fighters. Men and officers who had seen comrades killed or maimed by alleged American shells do not fall around your neck and greet you like a long-lost brother when they learn that you are an American.

"American ammunition is very good, and has caused us many losses," Captain F.



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Rice's is the original Mill-White. It contains no lead or varnish; it is an OIL paint. All others are *varnish* paints which turn yellow, and are liable to crack and scale.

RICE'S GLOSS MILL-WHITE

is made by a process over which we have exclusive control, which causes it to remain white longer than any other and prevents it from either cracking or peeling. The tremendous advantages of this process enable us to make the following guarantee:

WE GUARANTEE that if Rice's does not remain white longer than any other gloss paint, applied at the same time and under the same conditions, *we will give, free, enough Rice's to repaint the job with one coat.* We also guarantee that, properly applied, Rice's will not flake or scale. You cannot lose under this guarantee.

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On inside concrete, Rice's Granolith makes the best possible primer for a second coat of Rice's Gloss Mill-White—giving a tile-like enamel finish at no more expense than lead and oil paint.

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explained, without any trace of ill-will. He seemed rather to feel hurt. He added that the big American shells had been nicknamed by the Germans *Die Dicke Gelbe*, or "The fat, yellow boys," on the model of *Die Dicke Berta*, or "The Fat Bertha," the favorite name for the 42-centimeter Krupp product."

THE CHICAGO LADIES' CAMPAIGN

THE elation of the Woman Suffrage party over the Chicago election of April 6, in which the Republican candidate was elected by a record-breaking plurality, may well abide with them for some time to come. Free suffrage in the second city of the United States is, indeed, an achievement of note. Whether the election of the reform candidate was due to their vote or not, they at least had a hand in it. To the outside world it was an interesting event. But Chicago looks back upon it with mixed feelings. When the lady across the way drives her husband from the house with a broomstick, our own feelings on the subject are like to be clear and definite; but with the husband it is otherwise. This is the tenor of the following account of the election day, given by a writer in the Chicago *Tribune:*

She was a woman approaching middle age, with touches of silver in her hair. She was well, but not expensively, drest. Her face was gentle and there were soft lines in it which seemed to indicate a thoughtful mind. She was standing on the sidewalk in front of the Thompson headquarters on Randolph Street, close up to the building. In both hands she clutched a big megaphone.

She was trying hard to make herself heard above the wild storm of sound, but the voice which came from the trumpet was neither shrill nor overloud. It sounded like a vastly exaggerated coo.

"Everybody vote for Thompson. We want Big Bill! We want Big Bill!"

The whole sidewalk for a block was swarming with a shifting, changing mass of yelling people, old and young of both sexes. Four young men, their hands on each other's shoulders, walking in lockstep, came worming their way through the crowd. Their leader yelled through a megaphone:

"One! Two! Three! Four!" he counted. Then, with an extra head of steam, "What's the matter with Sweitzer?"

A motor-car full of Thompson enthusiasts stood at the edge of the curb. At the challenge they leapt on the seats and raised their megaphones.

"Sweitzer, the Irish Kaiser!" yelled one. "He's a scab, that's all!" bellowed a second.

Across Randolph Street for a block the opposite sidewalk down into the street was packed with another mob made up mostly of Sweitzer partizans. From both sides rose a conflicting tumult of unintelligible yells.

Through it all the woman with the megaphone stood close to the building in front of the Thompson headquarters and bleated impotently through her huge mouthpiece. One had to be within two feet to distinguish the words.

"We want Big Bill! We want Big Bill!"

Men forcing their way through the jam

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stopt and looked at her and smiled. It was rather like seeing one's maiden aunt leaning up against the bar in a saloon.

There were various rumors afloat indicating that the women were playing their opponents' game with a vengeance. One reported a semiriot in a club-meeting organized and presided over by women, in which not a few of the rioters were women. While the occurrence, if truly reported, was probably not to be compared with the more violent outbreaks of militant suffragettes in times past, it moves the reporter to lament that—

When one sees a woman of dignified presence and cultivated appearance greeted with torrents of hisses and insults from the frenzied lips of both men and other women, when one sees her finally driven from the platform with no chance of speaking a word, one is tempted to retire to some quiet spot for a moment and meditate on what it all means.

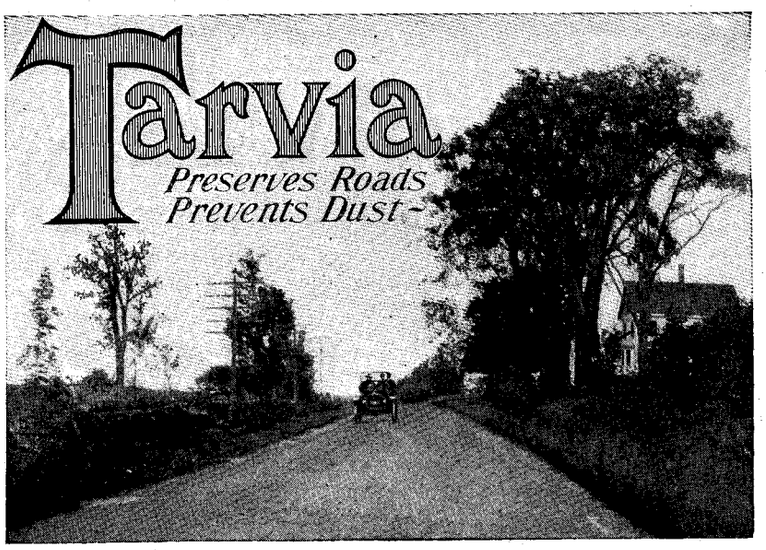
When one watches a venerable woman, with snowy hair and gracious presence, trying to quell the tumult by waving a flag and almost dancing in the same rhythm, while twelve hundred shrieking men and women order her to sit down and chase herself, one remembers his own grandmother and makes a feeble effort to blush.

One is almost tempted to pick that discarded and discredited old relic once known as masculine chivalry out of the scrap-heap and see how many people would recognize it.

HE HITCHED A "STAR" TO HIS WAGON

"HITCH your wagon to a star," urged Emerson; but isn't it the same thing to hitch a "star" to your wagon? Perhaps not invariably, but, in one case at least, the reversal of the injunction brought none but the best results. At 39 years of age William Rockhill Nelson had collected certain beliefs, ideals, and animadversions. He knew where he wanted to go, what his goal should be, and only the vehicle for the trip was lacking. What he needed was a city, or a community, in which to spread out his beliefs and ideals, his faith in men. It may be said that it was a sort of wagon that he needed, something to hold these things together, make them live, and keep them from falling out and getting lost along the way. He picked out Kansas City. It seemed to embody the qualities he sought, so he forthwith adopted the town. That gave him his wagon; it remained to pick out a "star." Instead of doing that, however, he hitched to his wagon an orb of his own conception, the Kansas City *Star*, now even more widely known than its celebrated founder and editor.

Altho it is a play upon words to speak of the relation of William Nelson to his newspaper in the terms used by Emerson, the truth remains that in the conception, development, and management of this paper the highest ideals were held, clung to,



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Twenty miles of Tarvia roads—

The motorist who rides out from Portsmouth, N. H., and crosses the State line at Kittery on the way to Kennebunk, Maine, will travel continuously over the new State road *and for twenty miles will be always on a Tarvia roadway*—firm, dustless, mudless—perfect in every way.

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Further on in York and Wells are large areas of concrete roadway which have been coated with "Tarvia A".

The road illustrates the versatility of Tarvia, and its applicability to varying conditions of traffic, varying character of foundation and varying character of road material.

There are many ways of using Tarvia effectively, and there are several grades of Tarvia to meet varying conditions.

Tarvia is, by nature, waterproof and adhesive. It contributes an element of plasticity to the roadway, obviating the tendency of ordinary macadam to crumble under modern automobile traffic.

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In order to bring the facts before taxpayers as well as road authorities, the Barrett Manufacturing Company has organized a Special Service Department, which keeps up to the minute on all road problems. If you will write to nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity, the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking.
If you want *better roads* and *lower taxes*, this Department can greatly assist you.

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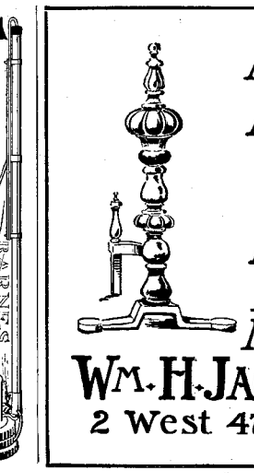

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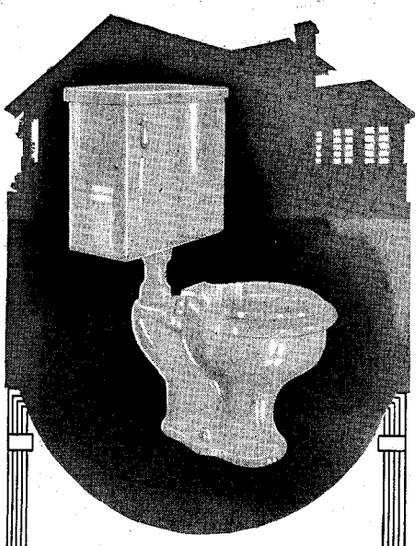

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Booklet R-13

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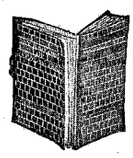

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and as nearly attained as it is given to mortals to attain them. The thirty-five years of his devotion to *The Star* were ended only by his death, April 13, at the age of seventy-four. How Mr. Nelson accomplished the building up of so great a paper, a task which may be said to have been performed by himself alone, is interestingly told in the *Star's* recent history of the paper and its editor. No man could have kept a closer touch upon his work than did William Nelson. In fact, you could scarcely say he was absent when he was out of town, for, as we read:

The letters, telegrams, and cablegrams he sent to *The Star* when he was away were all trumpet-blasts sounding the onset. Never must *The Star* relax. Never must it feel that enough has been done. Never must it become self-satisfied and take on the complacency of sloth. He hammered away at the staff of *The Star* as he hammered away at public opinion. He roused the one to rouse the other, and he never allowed either to sleep. Whether it was a more hardy variety of climbing rose for a cottage wall or a Federal Reserve bank, he put *The Star* on the trail of it and never rested until Kansas City got it. In his devotion to the public good of his city, in his indignation at injustice, in the splendidness of his civic vision, in his faith and in his works he was approached by no man of his day, or if he was approached it was by Kersey Coates alone.

And so, whether it alienated friends, whether it threatened the *Star's* business, whether it brought on him the abuse and slander of politicians, the enmity of money-power, or the invective of defeated greed, William R. Nelson never turned aside. He had given himself and his newspaper to the service of Kansas City, and through thirty-five years of such struggle and storm as have rarely marked a private career in this country he remained stedfast in it to the end.

There follow several illustrations of the way in which the paper was managed. Perhaps no journalist has ever put more of himself into the printed columns of a daily newspaper than has William Nelson.

Matter that the conventional newspapers regarded as "filler," to be stuck in when news failed, Mr. Nelson considered as highly important.

"The men are pretty apt to find something of interest to them in the news on the dullest day," he would say. "But women aren't interested in politics or sports. We are going to furnish them good reading no matter how dull they may find the news."

As the means came, Mr. Nelson devoted himself to building up the news departments. He was impatient of the traditional ways of handling material.

"Don't get the professional point of view," he would warn his news men. "A Washington correspondent is apt to get to thinking he is a statesman. He imagines the folks back home are interested in the details of Congressional affairs. They are a whole lot more interested in a fuss between the wives of two Cabinet members, or in some new development in farming that a Congressman from Kansas can tell him about."

GARDEN TALKS

THE LAWN

It often happens that the amateur gardener, in laying out his first lawn, carves out of the green carpet flower beds in stars, crescents, anchors and circles, with here and there a few shrubs sprinkled in. Such creations are detested by every real landscape architect.

A woman who has given close study to the subject of lawns, lays down these principles:

"First, plan the lawn as you would a painting. Remember that 'the creation of a beautiful lawn is the work of an artist.' It should be 'the foreground of a nature picture.'

"The lawn has been also termed 'the heart of the garden.' Keep its center open. Let its smooth green carpet carry your vision uninterruptedly across to irregular outlines of shrubbery or old-fashioned flowers. Avoid geometrical flower beds. They disfigure the lawn and prevent its being what it should be—a unit. Let your grass run into little sequestered nooks or bays, concealing mysteries of the garden—the parts we do not see till we come to them. Vistas should be carefully studied. At no spot on the lawn should you be able to see the entire carpet of grass.

"Having planned the lawn, build it right. The ancient story about the perfection of lawns in England being due to five centuries of rolling and sheep pasturage is a popular fallacy. Beautiful turf can be obtained in most parts of the United States within a few years' time, provided the right care be given to all details.

"Proper soil, pure seed, correct fertilizing, and frequent rollings are fundamentals of a good turf. Start your new lawn upon the foundation of at least one foot of good rich soil. For immediate results you can turf, but for the best permanent results seeding is preferable. When your lawn is established, feed it with top dressings of real soil foods. When you begin to mow, don't cut too close—not less than two inches in hot weather. Be sure your lawn equipment includes an efficient roller, a first class mower, weeding tools, border shears, rakes, and hose for watering."

GARDEN DEPARTMENT The Literary Digest

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The greatest fertilizer in the world. Results are wonderful. Will make flowers and vegetables grow and bloom as if in the tropics, mature much earlier, and in abundance.

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Put up in dry form: POSTPAID

12 oz. enough to make			21 gal.	50c
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Special Trial Offer: For **only $1.00** we will send a 100 lb. bag, or **for $5.00,** six 100 lb. bags—**F. O. B. Andover, N. J.**

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One of his axioms was that under all circumstances *The Star* must be a gentleman. His staff knew that he would not sanction the publication of articles reflecting on the private life of any person, unless a court proceeding made such publication imperative.

"I am always willing to overlook an error in judgment 'regarding news," he would say, "provided it is made on the side of good taste."

At one time a grave scandal came up involving a man who was a possibility as a Presidential candidate. There was a division of opinion in the office regarding it. Mr. Nelson, as he often put it, "cast the unanimous vote" against publication.

"The man has been making a game fight for self-control," he said. "*The Star* isn't going to make his way harder for him."

He had no patience with perfunctory work of any sort, or with adherence to precedents. If news worth while was in sight he would throw all the resources of the paper into getting it. But if he felt that something else than news was of more public interest, then that was the thing that concerned him.

"I don't enjoy traveling in a well-trodden path," he would say. "*The Star* should pioneer."

If a poem by Rudyard Kipling or a story by Sam Blythe was the most interesting thing that had come into the office on a day, his instructions were to "play it up" on the first page.

He had the greatest scorn for the suggestion that some other newspaper handled material in another way. "What the other fellow does doesn't interest me," he would say. "Newspapers that are edited with a view to attracting attention from other newspapers are failures. We are running *The Star* for our readers, not for other newspapers."

The advent of yellow journalism never disturbed him, and he made no concessions to it in the way of big headlines or "comic" supplements. His was one of the few newspapers in America that failed to be influenced by the new movement. He believed the movement was vulgar and bad. Over and over he declared he would quit the business before he would get out a shoddy paper.

One night a few years ago there was a meeting of managing editors and publishers of a group of the most important newspapers in the United States. He gave them a dinner at his home. They asked him for a little talk as they sat at the table after the dessert.

"Well, gentlemen," he said, "I have one comment to make about American newspapers. The great bulk of them are allowing Mr. Hearst to edit them. They are copying his papers. Perhaps Mr. Hearst had to do what he did to attract attention. But so long as I have anything to say about it, Mr. Hearst isn't going to edit the Kansas City *Star*."

It was a sacred principle with him to give his readers more for their money than they could possibly buy anywhere else on earth. The question with him never was what he could make out of *The Star*, but how much he could afford to give his readers.

"Always give better value than your competitor does," was William Nelson's motto, and thus it was that, not long after

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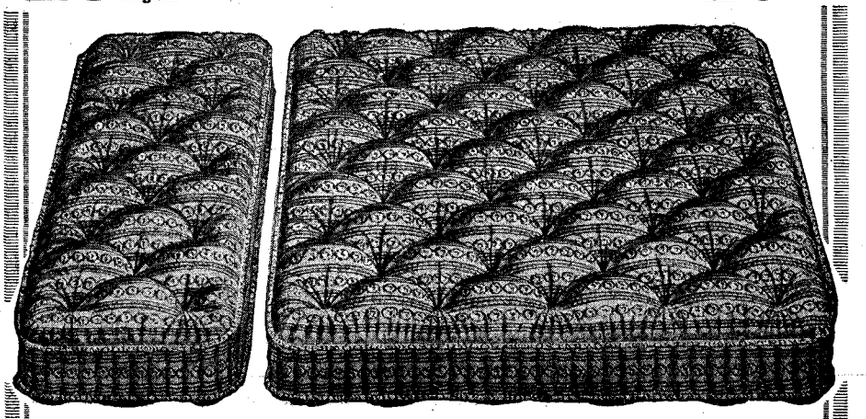

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Act quickly, now, while the opportunity lasts. Even though you have no immediate use for a mattress now, we know you will never regret your purchase of so real a bargain. We are so sure of pleasing you, we sell it with our guarantee of "money back if not satisfied" during thirty days' trial.

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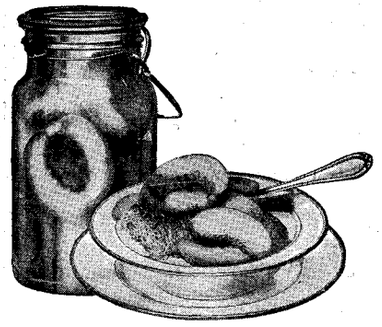

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For breakfast heat the Biscuit in the oven to restore crispness; pour hot milk over it, adding a little cream. Delicious for any meal served in combination with sliced bananas, baked apples or canned or preserved peaches or other fruits.

TRISCUIT is the Shredded Whole Wheat Wafer, eaten as a toast with butter or soft cheese. A delicious substitute for white flour bread or crackers.

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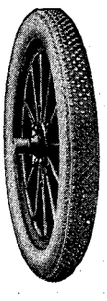

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THE COLORADO TIRE & LEATHER CO.
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founding *The Star*, he issued, additionally, *The Sunday Star*, and included it at exactly the same subscription rate as before. Ten cents a week, the original price of the paper, became the standard price, even when, later on, the Kansas City *Times* was bought and added as a morning edition to the evening and Sunday service. His newspaper was practically the first to give twice-a-day service, and, as we read:

His reason for doing this illustrates his whole attitude toward his work. The "yellows" were coming then with their comic supplements. Mr. Nelson felt that these were impossible. He was printing a newspaper, he would say, not running a curiosity-shop. But he realized they would have a degree of popularity, and he proposed to forestall this competition long in advance.

The innovation was one of the great pioneering achievements of American journalism. But the outcome justified Mr. Nelson's confidence.

The same attitude was apparent in the founding of *The Weekly Kansas City Star*. It was founded, not to make money, but to make a contribution to American farm life.

"I took pencil and paper," Mr. Nelson said, "and figured that we could afford to print a four-page farm weekly for twenty-five cents a year. Nobody else had ever done it. But I felt it was possible, that we were in a position to do it, and that we ought to do it. For we had a lot to say to the farmers, and we weren't reaching them, before the days of rural free delivery, through the daily."

Mr. Nelson's ideals of giving the reader the most possible for his money showed in all the details of his management. He felt, for instance, that the size of type commonly used in newspapers was trying on the eyes. So he discarded it and had *The Star* set in larger type. With the large brevier type he used first a style of type face that he felt was artistic. After two or three years he decided that it was not not quite as legible as a blacker type, so he threw the handsome type away and ordered the other.

For a long time he would not use illustrations in *The Star*, because he felt a newspaper could not do them well, and he never was for doing anything he could not do well. But finally he decided on the use of line drawings. Other newspapers gradually adopted the mechanical form of reproduction of photographs known as "half-tones." This process was vastly cheaper than the one *The Star* was using, but Mr. Nelson never would consider it, for two reasons: In the first place, the half-tone is likely to smear and blur in the rapid printing of a newspaper; and in the second place, a mechanical reproduction never interested him. He wanted individuality.

The Star was a passion with him. Nothing hurt him so much as to see it do things in a commonplace way. Nothing delighted him so much as a piece of work that showed distinction in treatment.

Three years ago he wrote his associates, from his summer home in Magnolia; "I'm afraid I may be wearying you by writing so much about details of the paper. But *The Star* is my life."

BELLIGERENTS' VIEWS OF THE WAR'S DURATION

(*Continued from page* 1010)

forced into this war, and if ever a war was waged by the self-sacrifice of an entire nation, it is this one. At the same time, no one has any illusion as to what we are fighting for. Our sons are laying down their lives not for any lust of territory, but to defend the vital interests of a peaceful nation of 65,000,000 souls. We are fighting against the greedy land-lust of Russian barbarians led by a clique of blood-stained grand dukes, against the thievish commercialism of England, and the chauvinistic folly of France. Against these we must fight to the bitter end. Until this end is accomplished the press must serve the interests of the German people, and it is therefore premature to give out articles on the length of the war.

"Will you allow me, as one colleague to another, to make a few observations? We in Germany have always had the highest and friendliest opinions regarding America. We have viewed with satisfaction the great number of Germans living in America, who, as you must surely admit, have not merely made money but have contributed their share, and often more than their share, to the spiritual development of your nation. We have always shown to Americans in Germany, and especially in our city and capital of Saxony, the friendliest welcome and hospitality. In view of all this, we were astounded when we found that our enemies were being assisted by shipments of American munitions. This surely must prolong the war.

"Your question, however, regarding the length of the war shows me that good feeling still exists in America, and gives me courage to ask you if you will not use your influential organ for the good purpose of writing against this support by America of the enemies of Germany. . . . . .

"This war, as every one from the highest to the lowest knows, is a fight for existence, and how can a nation with such an organization as ours, admired even by our enemies, fail to carry it to the close? The war will last until our ideals are realized."

Any discussion, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, as to the length of the war or terms of peace is inopportune, because

"In the first place, Germany has not reached her military goal, and it is impossible to know what new territory Germany would acquire and can hold without too great a responsibility. A second consideration is political. Even if we won the most complete victory that can be conceived, we must never yield to the belief that we can be freed of our enemies for all time. The main thing is not to have again to fight such a coalition, so that a future war shall not bring us into a similar danger to that which we have now happily averted. Any public debate about this question is obviously impossible at present, altho it is to be desired that everybody should busy himself about these things so that in the decisive hour we may be guided not by phrases but by reality."

It is a matter of regret to us that we can not put before our readers any reflection of public opinion in Austria, for to the large number of inquiries addrest to the Austrian editors not a single reply has been returned.

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Which of these three Motor Car Dollars is yours?

The too Light car dollar

It used to be 960 miles from Chicago to New York. Now it is 20 hours.

How rapidly we shift—and better—how rapidly we shift our standards of measurement!

Motor cars have been in turn measured by appearance, design, construction, price, power.

Now these things are pretty well standardized in all the different priced motor cars.

The thing by which the motor-wise man now measures is *cost of upkeep.*

You can get upkeep cost down to nearly nothing—but not if you get what you demand from a motor car.

And here comes the discussion about weight.

Someone asked Abraham Lincoln how long a man's legs ought to be.

"About long enough to reach from his body to the ground, I should say," replied Mr. Lincoln.

And a motor car needs enough strength to carry its necessary weight—no more—no less.

The too Heavy car dollar

Saving on gasoline and oil may be saving at the spigot, to run out at the repair bung hole.

Between any two cars—there are only a few dollars' difference in a season's oil and gas cost, but parts and repairs cost to beat the band.

Good tires are all adjusted to your car and sold on a guaranteed mileage basis.

So you should demand that your car should be heavy enough to stand up on country roads without danger or big repair bills; light enough to be reasonably economical of gas and oil.

The Chalmers dollar

Among this kind of motor cars, the Chalmers car is supreme when you consider the cost of the motor car while you *have* it, instead of its cost when you *get* it.

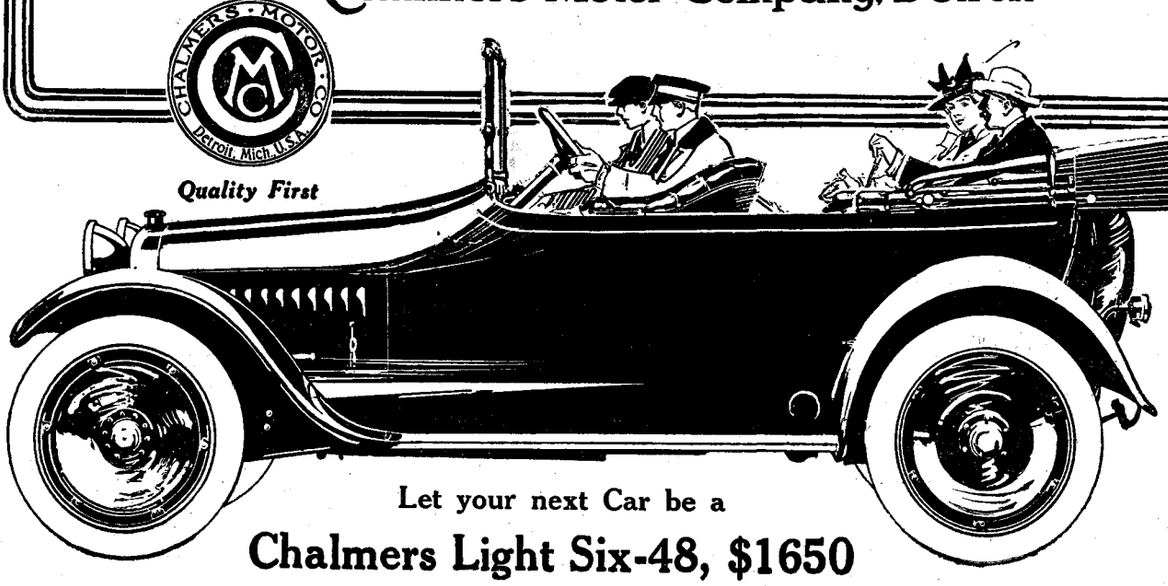
The Chalmers line for 1915 consists of 3 "Economical Sixes"; the New Six-40 at $1400; the Light Six-48 at $1650, and the Master Six-54 at $2400.

See them at the nearest Chalmers dealer's.

Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit

CHALMERS · MOTOR · CO. Detroit, Mich. U.S.A.

Quality First



Let your next Car be a

Chalmers Light Six-48, $1650

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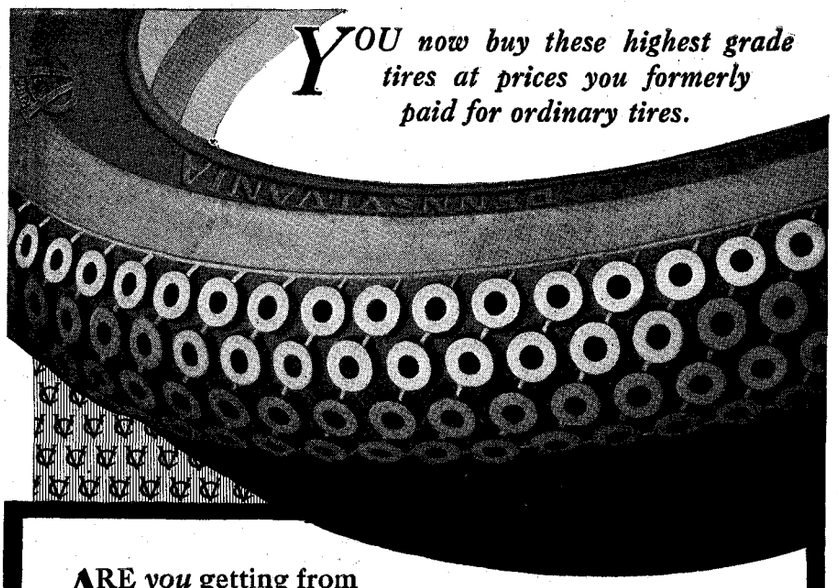

YOU now buy these highest grade tires at prices you formerly paid for ordinary tires.

ARE *you* getting from your present tires anything like the *average* mileage of

6,760 Miles

recorded and certified to by The Automobile Club of America after official test of these tires?

Yet this figure only *partially* represents the service you can now fairly expect from Pennsylvania Oilproof

VACUUM CUP TIRES

For we have added for 1915 fully 50% to their wear resistance, right on top of the quality that scored the above unapproached result.

And we have been able, besides, to more than meet our proportion of all price reductions.

Absolutely Oilproof—Guaranteed not to Skid on wet or greasy pavements or returnable at purchase price after reasonable trial.

Interesting new prices just issued for Pennsylvania Gray and Puregum Red Inner Tubes—both with unqualified guarantees.

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Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle

An Independent Company with an Independent Selling Policy

FISHERMEN!

Another 5000 "Jim Dandy" ($1.00 size) Bait at Low Introductory Price **75c**

Put a half and a quarter into a letter now and send it to us for the world's greatest fish lure. No other like it. America's best fishermen swear by it. It gets the fish. *Because its motion in the water looks like something in distress and fish grab it—that's the secret.* Protected by rigid patents.

MONEY BACK ABSOLUTELY if you don't think it is worth **more** than you paid for it. Write today and get one of these 5000—$1.00 size bait at special 75c price.

Address: Wise Sportsman's Supply Co. Dept. A, 20 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago

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Sent on 30 Days Free Trial

Demonstrator Agents wanted everywhere. Special wholesale price on first outfit sold.

NEW Catalog FREE. Write TODAY

GREATEST ENGINE BARGAIN EVER OFFERED. If not satisfied money refunded. 1, 2 and 4 cyl. 2 to 50 h.p. Suitable for any boat, canoe, racer, cruiser, or railway track car. Join "boosters" club.

Engine starts without cranking; only three moving parts.

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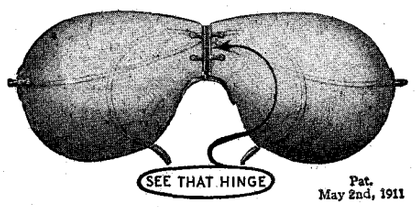
THE AUTOGLAS



Pat. May 2nd, 1911

The Only Comfortable Goggle The Only Efficient Eye Protector

The hinged centerpiece which is the distinguishing feature of the Autoglas allows the lenses to conform to the curves of the face and excludes all dust, wind and flying particles. The lenses are ground glass and curved in shape, ensuring comfort and perfect sight and allowing unobstructed vision in all directions.

Over 40,000 in Actual Use

For Sale by All Opticians, Motor Supply Houses and Sporting Goods Dealers

F. A. HARDY & CO., Dept. D Box 804 CHICAGO, ILL.

On the French side we find the same tendency to evade the fixing of anything like a definite date for the cessation of hostilities. Mr. Viviani, the Premier of France, writing in the *Journal des Débats*, gives us to understand that:

"France will not lay down her arms until she has regained forever the provinces that were torn from her by force, restored to heroic Belgium her material prosperity and political independence, and broken Prussian militarism."

The editor of the Paris *Matin* considers that it would be injudicious for him to discuss the matter in his paper, and he writes:

"This subject is a very delicate one for any publication to handle, because it might possibly give the impression that there was a certain lassitude in French opinion, which is far from being the case."

After a number of compliments on the liberty and freedom of America, the *Journal d'Indre-et-Loire*, the oldest provincial newspaper in France, gives us the opinion of the people in the neighborhood of Tours:

"France did not want this war and was actually forced into it, but the die is cast, and we must go on to the end. It is a question of life and death, but France will not die. The land of freedom can not die. Until the heavy clouds which darken the path of the Allies toward a holy peace through liberty are rolled away, this war must continue. When that day will be is God's secret, but all France prays that these days of wrath may be shortened."

From Calais comes a note of defiance, and the editor of the *Petit Calaisien* writes:

"This war shall continue until the enemies of the Triple Entente have been crusht into the dust. No peace will be possible until Prussian militarism, which has endangered Europe and the world with its madness of armaments, under which all humanity is suffering, shall be definitely wiped out."

The Limoges *Gazette du Centre* thus answers the question:

"When will the war end? When Germany is vanquished. That is the only categorical answer that can be given. It is entirely impossible to fix a date, but under the vigorous pressure of the Allies, which will soon commence both by land and sea, there is no doubt at all that a speedy collapse of the German Army is inevitable."

The first attempt to set anything like a precise date comes from the Toulouse *Télégramme*, which thinks—

"We need not bother to consider the possibilities of intervention by Italy or Roumania, of revolution in Hungary, or military revolts against the Germans in Turkey, the possible arrival of Japanese troops on the European Continent, or even economic distress among our enemies. All these eventualities can be rejected, yet we have no hesitation in thinking that late in the fall Germany and Austria will be suing for peace. One thing is certain, the patience of the French nation will hardly last till then. We consider that the supreme moments will arrive about the end of Sep-

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tember and will continue during the month of October. Then we may look for the immediate results of the victory at the Marne, and we shall be rewarded for all the difficulties and discouragements which have attended our long postponement of the offensive."

Another paper, the Nantes *Télégramme*, sees peace by next Christmas:

"In spite of all the soothsayers and prophetesses who can read the future in the cards, in the stars, and in the grounds of the teacup, we believe it is quite impossible to give a precise date when the war will finish. None the less, there are certain indications which can not be neglected—the lack of munitions on the German side, the statements of German prisoners that they are short of food at the front, the impossibility of Germany's raising new levies of men, and the utter failure on her part to inaugurate a new offensive. . . . There is nothing in the future to discourage us. Our worst days are over, and next Christmas we shall certainly celebrate peace and good will among men."

A most optimistic official review of the war is published by the French Press Bureau in the pages of the *Figaro*. Its conclusions may be roughly summarized as follows: 1. That the Germans expended their resources in order to win a quick victory, and have entirely failed. 2. That the French have conserved their resources, and, with an eye to a long war, have accumulated such a power in men and supplies as to insure the ultimate success of the offensive that, at the chosen time, will be begun. The writer concludes by stating:

"The advantage in men, officers, materials, ammunitions, which Germany had at her disposal six months ago, has been dissipated in the hope of crushing the opposing forces under an effort of mass and the effect of surprize, and the Germans have to-day scarcely sufficient resources, after the defeat of that attempt, to offer defensive resistance. . . . Every further development given to the plan of campaign will result in a diminution of the general value of the German armies. It will also bring nearer the moment when Germany will be at the end of her military resources and incapable of ever regaining her numerical superiority."

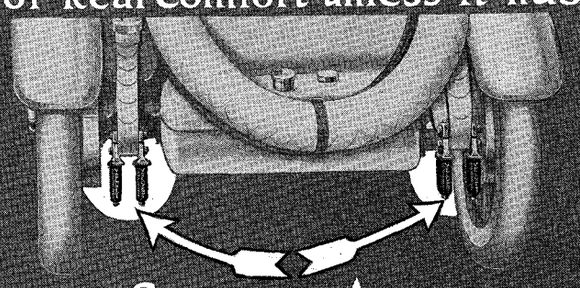
Two Paris papers give us instructive glimpses of the views held outside of France, and the *Matin* quotes a very remarkable utterance of Djavid Bey, the Turkish Minister of Finance, which runs:

"I am of the opinion that the war can not last much longer, for the Germans will be unwilling to make a second winter campaign. I expect, therefore, a definite solution toward the end of October."

The *Temps* publishes the impressions of a neutral diplomat returning from Germany, where he found that—

"The people are united in the belief that the Russians will be defeated within two months, and the French soon afterward. They hope that France will then make a separate peace, receiving half of Belgium, and will join the Germans in crushing England."

Your Car is not "Fully Equipped" for Real Comfort unless it has



Price for large cars $35.

Price for the Ford $15.

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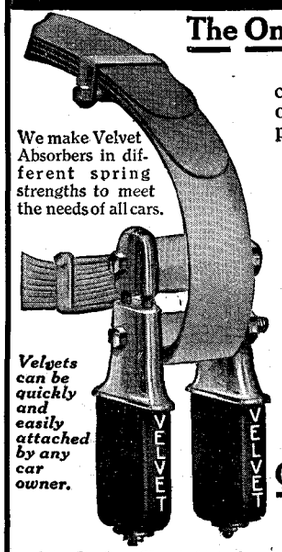
Men Who Know Use Velvets

Velvet Shock Absorbers are bought by many of the most prominent Automobile Manufacturers for their own personal use.

A pioneer motor car builder—The President of a big Detroit Company—An Automobile Designer and Engineer whose name is world famous—all three recently paid the full price for Velvets for their own cars.

VELVET SHOCK ABSORBERS

The Only Absorber with True Multiple Springs



We make Velvet Absorbers in different spring strengths to meet the needs of all cars.

Velvets can be quickly and easily attached by any car owner.

Velvets have 126 coils in eight resilient springs that softly cushion every jolt, jar or bump. Single coil absorbers with one stiff heavy spring have from 26 to 44 coils. Like comparing an eight cylinder motor with a "one lunger."

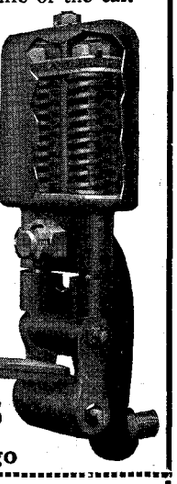
A Free Trial

Send us the coupon and we will mail you a specification blank which when you fill it out and return to us will entitle you to a set of Velvet Absorbers for your car. Try them 10 days—it's "up to you" whether you buy or not.

Save Their Cost in Three Months

Velvets prevent rim cutting as tires can be fully inflated without making the car ride hard. Velvets reduce repair bills by absorbing road shocks and reducing vibration; prevent broken springs and lengthen the life of the car.

Quality or Low Price—Which?



The Perfect Shock Absorber

In quality of material as well as in finish and appearance, Velvets are infinitely superior to the cheap and consequently inefficient absorber made solely to sell at low prices. "Silk always costs more than cotton." You cannot afford to rack a good car by using cheaply constructed and poorly designed shock absorbers, made of malleable iron, which do not slide freely and therefore cannot make your car ride easier.

First REAL Absorber for the Ford

The Velvet for the Ford has the same efficiency, same principle and same general construction as the Velvets for high price cars. We are the oldest makers of cushion type Shock Absorbers in America, and have spent over a year in perfecting the Velvet for the Ford. We know it's right.

Ford Type Complete Set of Four $15

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Please send me specification blank so I can try Velvets at your expense—without any obligation on my part.

I drive a _____ Car Model _____

Name _____ Address _____

Ask to Have Your New Car Equipped With "Velvets"—No Automobile is Complete Without Them

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SAVES TIME AND MONEY

For rush service, prompt deliveries, greater delivery radius, economy, increased business and profits, no better investment can be made than Federalized Transportation.

Wells Fargo & Company bought a Federal Fleet for use in their various branches—after a most thorough and searching investigation.

Many other concerns have found that "Federalized means economized" delivery.

Let us show you how Federalized Transportation saves in your business.

1½ ton worm and chain drive—
3½ worm drive.

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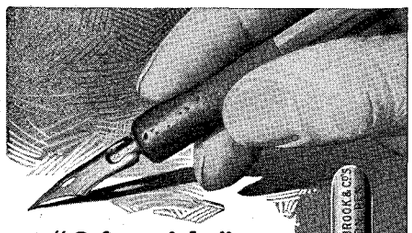
152-160 LEAVITT ST. DETROIT MICH.



"O-four-eight"

In 55 years the original Esterbrook Falcon No. 048 has grown to be the most used of all pens During that time so many others have been exploited under the name "Falcon" that to get the real Falcon value it is now necessary for users to remember the original number 048 (o-four-eight).

Any dealer anywhere will know just what you want, if instead of just "Falcon" you say "Esterbrook No. 048 Falcon."

Send 10c. for useful metal box containing the twelve most popular Esterbrook styles, including this No. 048 Falcon.

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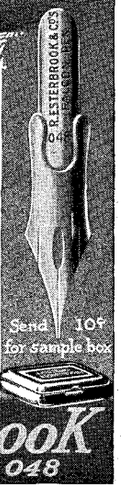
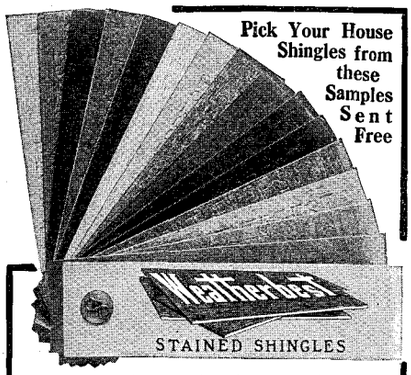


Esterbrook
Falcon No. 048



These sample strips, cut from regular stock, show color *and wood* just as shingles look on house.

"Weatherbest" Stained Shingles are made only from the finest grades of Red and White Cedar Shingle stock. There is no more durable wood known.

"Weatherbest" Stain is a scientific combination of wood-preserving elements with mineral and chemical colors. Under our process every shingle is treated with stain, not *partly*, as is the custom, but the entire shingle from tip to butt. This insures the longest possible wear whether for roofing or siding shingles.

Ask us today for your free samples.

TransferStained Shingle Co.
157 Main Street North Tonawanda, N.Y.

Makers also of the superior quality
"Transfer Brand" Red Cedar Shingles
Demanded by knowing builders and sold by progressive lumber dealers everywhere.

On the Russian side, the utmost confidence is displayed. The Petrograd *Birzheriya Vyedomosti* says:

"Peace will be made only after the complete and final victory over Germanism, for only in that event can enduring tranquillity prevail in Europe. This result could be obtained now, but that would necessitate the sacrificing of from two to three hundred thousand lives. Rather than bring about such slaughter the Government, fully assured of the final victory of our arms, thinks it better that the war shall be prolonged."

In Great Britain we find that the press censorship is as strict as in Germany, and this is candidly admitted by the editor of the Plymouth *Western Morning News*, who says:

"The probable length of the war and the terms of peace are two of the subjects upon which the English press have been requested by the Press Bureau to observe a judicious silence at present."

Notwithstanding this fact, however, as will be seen, there are a number of papers which do not hesitate to set a more or less definite date to the termination of hostilities. Perhaps the most significant index of public opinion in the British Isles is that venerable insurance and shipping agency known as Lloyd's, where insurance for every possible, and sometimes impossible, contingency may be taken out. We learn from the English press that the betting at Lloyd's regarding the end of the war runs as follows: Before May 1, 1915, three to one against; before June 1, two to one against; before September 1, even; before December 1, ten to one on; before March 1, 1916, fifteen to one on. This certainly indicates an optimistic feeling, which is reflected in the press, and no English paper of any importance seems to have the slightest doubt about the ultimate success of the Allied armies.

Turning for a moment to Ireland, we find the same spirit there. The Belfast *News-Letter* shares the opinion of the British Secretary of State for War, and says:

"Lord Kitchener has from the first laid his policy for a long war—a three-years' war. The one and only standard by which the prospects of the war can be reckoned is the power of the enemy to fight. When that power is broken the war will end. It is, as one of the Berlin papers said the other day, 'War to the knife,' which may be modernized as 'War to the last shot.' This is a war of exhaustion not only of men, but of munitions."

Another prominent Belfast paper, *The Northern Whig*, considers that

"The only result of such talk is to encourage the enemy by causing the impression that Britain is growing weary or faint-hearted, whereas nothing could be further from the truth. Let it be for six months or six years, or even longer, the people of the British Empire, having set their hands to the plow, will not turn back or pause until the war is ended, and ended in victory. It is not our business to discuss

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the probable date when the struggle will finish, but to do all we can to bring that day nearer."

Coming further south, the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* considers that the critical moment will arrive toward the end of May, and says:

"When the Allies, who were unprepared at first, have their full forces in the field in May, they will be able to establish such a numerical superiority along the whole line that the Germans can not call their men from one point to concentrate on another. We may then look for active movements and results that will help to an answer."

The early summer as the moment for peace seems to be a favorite time with the Irish papers. This has been the period set by the Tuam *Herald*, the Dublin *Irish Times*, and the Waterford *Munster Express*, while the Cork *Examiner* writes:

"It is not beyond the point of probability that the fall of Constantinople may be the signal that will induce an offensive from the south against Austria, comprising soldiers from Roumania, Servia, and Italy. Should that prove to be the case, the end of the great European War will be within sight, and the summer should not be far advanced when Germany, humiliated and defeated, will be compelled to seek for peace."

The voice of Wales is determined but indefinite. The Cardiff *Times* and the *South Wales Echo* refuse to set a date, while the *South Wales Daily News* declares:

"This war shall be waged to a finish—even to the point of exhaustion—rather than any one Power should be allowed to overwhelm a smaller State or crush France."

The Scottish view-point takes into full account the difficulties that must be encountered before the end is in sight, and the Edinburgh *Evening News* thinks:

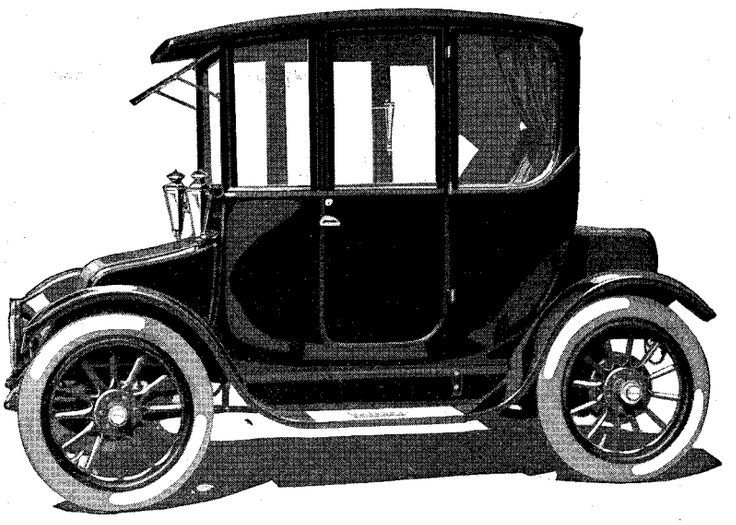
"Since the outbreak of the war . . . there has been a dread of anything that might suggest a lack of national unanimity, and that might lead to indiscretion, but that time is passing. Days of anxiety and tension lie before us, but the common enemy of democracy and freedom and the exponents of the cult of military force now stand at bay, and will be beaten. Events now bear their own interpretation."

The Glasgow *Evening News* believes that no one is even thinking of setting a date to the end of the war:

"The truth is that the British people, with comparatively few exceptions, are, in our opinion, giving but little thought to the probable date on which the war will end. But the nation is unanimous in the determination that the war should be pursued with all the moral and material resources of the Empire until the end aimed at has been achieved, and the menace which has hung over Europe, and indeed over the whole civilized world, has been removed."

A vein of humor enlivens the views of the Glasgow *Herald*, which remarks:

"We confess that there are people living



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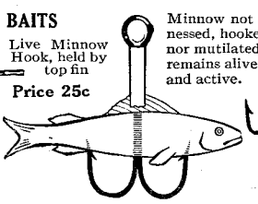

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Magnificent Steel Launch $96
Complete with Engine, Ready to Run

18, 20, 23 and 27 ft. boats at proportionate prices. All launches tested and fitted with Detroit two-cycle reversible engines with speed controlling lever—simplest engine made—starts without cranking—has only 3 moving parts—anyone can run it. The Safe Launch—absolutely non-sinkable—needs no boathouse. All boats fitted with air-tight compartments—cannot sink, leak or rust. We are sole owners of the patents for the manufacture of rolled steel, locked-seamed steel boats. Orders filled the day they are received. Boats shipped to every part of the world. FREE CATALOG. Steel Rowboats, $20.
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For better flowers, a perfect lawn, luxuriant shrubberies, more vegetables and better vegetables—and for increasing the rapidity of all vegetable and plant life—use Radium Brand Fertilizer (R.A.F.)

Use it when planting; if planting has already been done, it should be applied frequently. Dig it in around the roots, top dress your lawns, feed your shrubbery and vines. Give your plants food so that they will grow and you will not be disappointed.

RADIUM BRAND **Fertilizer** (R A F)

A scientific and thoroughly proven comoination of Radium Element with fertilizer, containing Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, and Potash. One pound will fertilize 50 square feet, or a plot 10 feet by 5 feet

Dr. H. H. Rusby, of Columbia University, says of tests he made with Radium Brand Fertilizer (R. A. F.): "These tests also demonstrated that the quality of Radium-grown vegetables was much better than the quality of vegetables grown in untreated ground."

It also wonderfully improves the bloom of flowers.

This Free Book tells how Radium makes things grow.

SampleCan,Prepaid,25c

Radium Brand Fertilizer (R.A.F.) is sold by dealers. If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and 25c for can (12 oz. net R.A.F.) prepaid. Also sold as follows, prepaid, where dealers cannot supply you:

2 lb. can	$ .50
5 lb. can	1.00
10 lb. can	1.75
25 lb. can	3.75

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A Wonderful Golf Machine THE HOWARD GOLF DEVELOPER will give you all the pleasure of a Golf Course in your home, or on the lawn or porch. Best method for beginners to *learn* and for more advanced players to *improve*. Always at hand; excellent exerciser; shows how far you drive; perfects your stroke; loses no balls. *Endorsed by professional golfers.* Agents and dealers wanted. Write today.

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Specially designed by naval architects for detachable motor use. Faster, steadier, roomier, more economical than any ordinary rowboat. Has U-shaped stern, so bow won't rise out of water. New "Horseshoe" Rear Seat twice as roomy as ordinary style. Spray Guards to protect passengers. Boat built extra strong. Brass screw fastened. *Catalog Free.*

POMMER BOAT BUILDING CO.
Wharf 65, Milwaukee, Wis.

nearer to us than New York who would give something substantial—say, double subscriptions in aid of a fund to purchase muzzles for peace-propagandists—if the first riddle concerning the duration of the war could be definitely answered. . . . Since, however, we do not wish to disappoint any earnest inquirer, we may state, disclaiming prophecy as well as all superior mundane sources of knowledge, that the struggle will be ended before three years have elapsed. It is possible, on the other hand, that the Allies may be 'in at the death' six months hence."

The provincial English newspapers show a remarkable diversity of opinion and give estimates varying from three years to six months. To the editor of the Nottingham *Guardian* the problem of the war's duration has no terrors.

"We are asked by the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST, of New York, to express an opinion regarding the length of the war and the probable terms of peace. This is quite a simple matter. The war will end when Germany is beaten. No sensible person in England would say more than this; no sensible person would say less."

Lord Kitchener's estimate is accepted by the Bristol *Times and Mirror:*

"Only one man is credited with having definite views, and he is Kitchener. In all his preparations for the new offensive he has taken long views and has imprest any thinking man with the fact that he is right; and as his original estimate was three years, we are not inclined to disagree. At any rate, we are steeling ourselves to an effort extending over that period."

More optimistic is the Birmingham *Daily Post,* which gathers that—

"The general opinion among thoughtful people in this country is that the war *may* end this year if everything goes well, but is more likely to last into next year."

The editor of the Leeds *Yorkshire Post* has strong views, not upon the subject of the war, but upon the apostolic gift of prophecy:

"I make it a rule never to set up as prophet. I think no man ought to do so until he has become a centenarian, and then, when he is proved wrong, as he no doubt will be, he can plead second childhood as an excuse."

From Leicester, the editor of the *Daily Post* writes cannily that he is willing to give us his views upon the subject "at fee." He still awaits our reply.

From two great industrial centers we get the most decided views of all. The Sheffield *Daily Telegraph* thinks—

"The duration of the war will depend very largely upon the action of neutral countries. But, ignoring them, it must be remembered that the great movement which we are all expecting will not be primarily a movement for the invasion of Germany, but merely one for ejecting the Germans from French and Belgian territory. This might occupy the whole summer, in which case next winter would find the German and the Anglo-French armies

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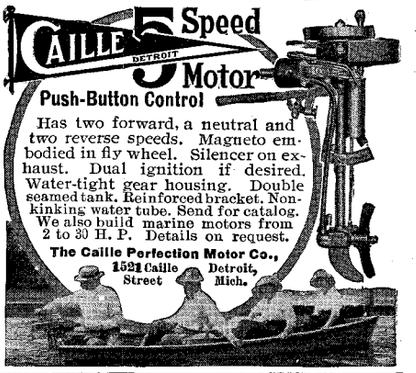

Has two forward, a neutral and two reverse speeds. Magneto embodied in fly wheel. Silencer on exhaust. Dual ignition if desired. Water-tight gear housing. Double seamed tank. Reinforced bracket. Non-kinking water tube. Send for catalog. We also build marine motors from 2 to 30 H. P. Details on request.

The Caille Perfection Motor Co., 1521 Caille Street Detroit, Mich.

You could dip this house in water

Stucco, concrete or **brick** walls absorb much water, becoming damp, unsanitary and disfigured. But they can be water-proofed and beautified with

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APPLIED WITH A BRUSH

A liquid cement coating which becomes an inseparable part of the wall, sealing all pores and filling hair-cracks. Hard as flint. Damp-proof, weather-resisting. Gives uniform, artistic color. Applied to new or old walls. Furnished in a variety of pleasing tones.

It will pay you to learn about Trus-Con Waterproofing Products. Write for full information, telling us your needs.

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Waterproofings—Dampproofings—Technical Paints

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facing each other precisely as they have done this winter, tho on German soil, and the real invasion of Germany would not begin until the spring of 1916. This is, however, the merest speculation, and we may be all wrong. The Allies may be on the banks of the Rhine by August, which would make all the difference."

The Manchester *Guardian*, perhaps the most influential provincial paper in England, considers three possibilities:

"(1) If the Allies win before next autumn a decisive victory in the West—and decisive victory we should define as the expulsion of the Germans from Belgium or, at the least, the driving of them back to the line of the Meuse—Germany will have nothing left to bargain with, and the beginning of winter should see, if not the end of the fighting, at any rate serious proposals for peace; (2) if the fighting is indecisive, and Germany retains any considerable part of Belgium besides the Ardennes, she may decide to go on through another winter; (3) if the fighting in the West goes against the Allies the war will last into next spring, for altho armies do not go into winter quarters now, winter is most unfavorable for active offensive operations. In any case it seems possible that the war will end before the Rhine is crossed (except possibly on its upper reaches). Should it outlast the expulsion of the Germans from Belgium, our part in the war would lie in all probability not in the interior of Germany, but in combined operations by sea and land against the North Sea ports and naval bases of Germany."

The views of that brilliant military critic, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, are quoted by the Manchester *Daily Dispatch*, and they run:

"We are unable to tell what the duration of the war may be, but there are factors in the problem which make it certain that the late spring or early summer will be the critical moment. . . . If you can not say which way the balance will have inclined by the end of May or the beginning of June, you can at least say with confidence that then the critical moment will appear, not necessarily a 'decision,' as the soldiers call it, but one of those actions in the war which will tell you the way it is going to end."

The great London papers are very chary of expressing an opinion at all, and the only one we can offer to our readers is a negative one, from the London *Daily Mail*, which writes:

"The Germans still have at least three million men of military age to place in the field; they have pecuniary resources which, according to Sir Edward Holden, a great banking authority, may enable them to face another twelve months of war. For that reason we find it difficult to agree with a stimulating and thoughtful article by Mr. Horatio Bottomley in the particularly brilliant first number of our new contemporary, *The Sunday Pictorial*. He thinks that this war differs in vital respects from any other struggle in history and that Europe can not long endure an expenditure of £75,000,000 a day. He looks to see hostilities suspended and peace under discussion in June. We could wish that this prophecy were likely to be fulfilled."

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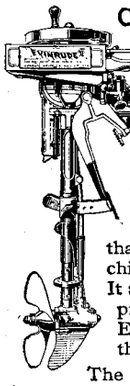

Clamp an Evinrude to the stern of any rowboat and you have a speedy motorboat. Think of it! This wonderful little marine motor enables you to instantly convert any kind of craft—rowboat, sailboat, houseboat or canoe—into a power boat. It drives a rowboat at the rate of 7 to 8 miles an hour—a canoe 10 to 12 miles an hour—and runs four hours on less than a gallon of gasoline.

So light that you can carry it with you anywhere. So strong that it is practically unbreakable. So simple that women and children have no difficulty in operating it the first time they try. It starts by giving the flywheel a quarter-turn and is stopped by pressing a push-button. Make up your mind now to take an Evinrude with you on your vacation this summer and enjoy all the pleasures of motorboating—without the expense.

The 1915 model has Waterproof Magneto built into the flywheel (no separate battery required)—Automatic Reverse, enabling you to "back water" instantly by merely giving the tiller-handle a twist—and Maxim Silencer, making the Evinrude almost noiseless in operation.

Illustrated catalog and name of Evinrude dealer in your town on request.
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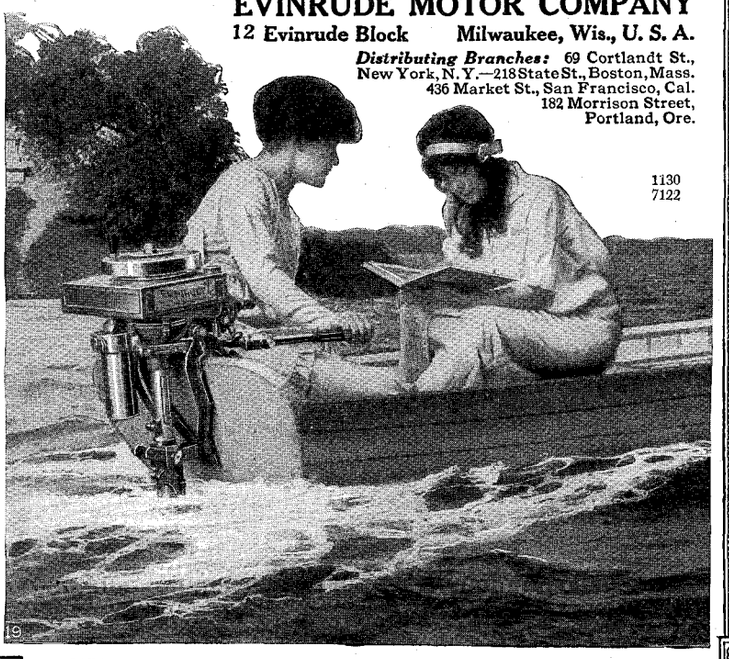

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Over 28% of the millions of dollars worth of stock that changes hands on the Stock Exchange is bought and sold by people who deal in odd lots. We have published a very interesting booklet entitled "The Odd Lot," outlining how and why to buy odd lots for investment and explaining our simple plan for the purchase of standard securities in any amount — one share, five, seventeen, etc. It gives much valuable information to those who wish to invest at this opportune time when securities are below normal levels.

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For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

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Investors in nearly every state are taking advantage of our 6% Certificates, backed by first mortgages. Interest paid quarterly in N. Y. Exchange. Always worth par. Assets $500,000.

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—MADE AT KEY WEST—

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

DO WAR-INDEMNITIES PAY?

A RECENT BOOK by H. H. O'Farrell, discussing the war-indemnity which Germany secured from France after the War of 1870 and its economic results, has raised the question—pertinent at this time in consequence of the possible approach of an end to the present war—whether indemnities are generally profitable to the countries which secure them. The sum secured by Germany from France was one billion dollars, nearly twice as much as the war had cost her, so that she really obtained a profit on the war of about five hundred million dollars. A part of this sum France paid in actual coin, but only a small part, the most of it going to Germany in the form of commercial bills.

With this money Germany reformed her currency, setting up a gold standard for the new Empire; spent large sums on military works; built the Reichstag building in Berlin, and put into her war-chest a sum believed to have been about forty million dollars. Mr. O'Farrell says a nation by exacting an indemnity in war can only gain when there are "very exceptional circumstances." The penalized nation must be rich, and hence well able to pay, as France was; she must be far the weaker as a military power, and the war which secures the indemnity must be a very short one. Indemnities, in general, however, are not likely to prove good business propositions, while annexations of territory sometimes prove positively expensive to nations that exact them.

It seems generally to be believed that, in the present war, Germany at the beginning expected to secure an indemnity from her conquered enemies with which to recoup herself for her outlays. During the advance on France, public men in Germany were known to speak of the war-loan then just out as only a temporary advance to the Government, which the beaten Allies would have to repay after peace had been made in Paris. A London correspondent of the New York *Times Annalist* says of the present outlook for indemnities from the war:

"The Germans clearly believe that indemnities can profitably be exacted: witness the fines levied on whole provinces in Belgium. In England this belief is not so freely accepted anywhere, and those who pay attention to the economic side of war are convinced that Germany after the war, whatever its result, will not be in a position to pay anything.

"The German Government had had its lesson after 1871, when, tho the indemnity from France was wisely used to reform Germany's monetary system, the remainder of the proceeds was so badly handled that some economists were able to attribute the German crisis of 1879 to the direct effects of the French indemnity which Germany had secured. But after nearly eight months of war, there are few left to believe that any of the combatants could profitably obtain indemnities from any other.

"It is in this spirit that folk in London are considering the nature of indemnities. England, at least, does not expect to receive any financial compensation to provide for even a small part of the cost to her of this war.

"If the Allies are victorious, their first demand from the Germans should be that the damage done by the first invasion of Belgium should be made good. But supposing Germany is not in a position to make this damage good? Or suppose Germany can only make it good in part? It would then seem likely that some international loan would have to be raised for Belgium, carrying perhaps the guaranty not only of Great Britain, France, and Russia, but also of Germany and her dependents. An idea of this sort is in the air just now."

THE FOLLY OF RETIRING FROM BUSINESS EARLY

One of the officers of a successful retail enterprise recently retired at the age of forty-two, with a fortune said to have been of several millions, his purpose being to enjoy what remained to him of life, carefree and as fancy prompted him. Like so many other millionaires, he began his business life as a minor clerk, rose to be a departmental head before he was thirty, and then advanced to a more important place. Writers in some newspapers have commended his action in retiring at forty-two. They have dwelt upon his escape from the drudgery of work, and exprest a belief that it would be better for other Americans if they would follow his example. A contrary view however, is taken by *Commerce and Finance*, which declares that a man who, after having been active and masterful in a business life, retires at forty-two is not a person to be envied but "one to be pitied." The writer says:

"It is possible to do such a thing in Europe, but not here. It takes a thousand years or more for a nation to develop a leisure class. America is young. There is no leisure class here worthy of the company of a man who is any account. The man who retires is isolated. He may plan or hope to idle or play as the fancy suits him, but he can not. Habit will force him to call occasionally to see his old friends or associates. The first time he visits them he will be received with a warmth that will gladden his heart. They will tell him how fortunate he is; how they would do the same thing if they could, and will lament that they are as much enslaved as were those who were sent to the galleys in days of old.

"The second time he will be received heartily. The third time his friends won't find so much of interest to question him about. Some business will be pressing and they'll ask him to excuse them. They'll be awfully sorry, but they'll tell him he knows how it is. He does. He knows the American business man has no time for the person who loafs. The loafing man who calls on busy men soon becomes a bore, an affliction, a nuisance. He has no place in America to-day and he will not have one until about 2515, if then.

"That the millionaire of 42 who retired the other day returns to business is almost a certainty. No man of his energy can be an idler."

OUR GREAT ANNUAL SAVINGS

It seems generally to be accepted that the annual savings of the American people for investment for some years have amounted to $3,000,000,000. Two years ago the Investment Bankers' Association gave out a statement that the total sum invested through its members was in excess of $1,500,000,000 annually. Operations through these banks include, of course, only a part

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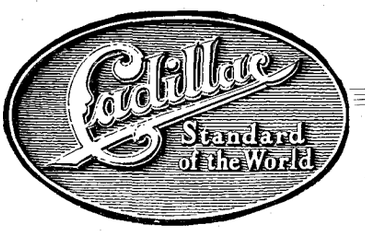

Touring

in The Eight-Cylinder Cadillac holds new fascinations

THE greatest boon the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac confers upon the American people is that it removes the strain and the weariness from long distance motor travel.

If ever a nation needed the relaxation, as well as the exhilaration of motoring, this nation needs it. And if ever a motor car was at once both stimulating and soothing, that car is the Cadillac "Eight."

Men and women all over America are awakening to this delightful discovery.

The roads of the continent are calling to them with a new charm and a new insistence.

The Cadillac "Eight" has supplied the last necessary link in the chain of causes which constitute the thing called luxury.

It sets the traveler free from taut nerves, from tense muscles, and from constant concentration on the performance of the motor.

All the glorious tingle of a noiseless flight through space is there in increased measure.

But the strain is gone—gone, and forgotten, because the flow of power is so continuous and so quiet that you are scarcely conscious that the engine exists.

There are no convulsive movements of the motor, no noise of straining and labor, no irritating vibration—because there is no lapse or halt between Cadillac power impulses.

You relax and rest, in the Cadillac "Eight," because the unpleasant reminders of intermittent power are removed.

You forget the engine, you forget the mechanical system which is carrying you forward—and luxuriate in a sense of serene well-being and comfort.

The mind is released from its thraldom to the car, and turns a thousand times more often to the beauty of the road, of the sky and of the landscape.

The joy of touring is not only a greater joy in the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac, but it calls into being a new set of physical and a new set of mental sensations.

Heretofore, no matter how gallantly your motor mounted a hill, you were conscious every moment that it was climbing,—that it was laboring.

Now, you only know that the hill was high because you saw it before the mount began—or looked back after the crest was reached.

The old sensation is now exactly reversed.

Then, the car fought against the hill and triumphed over it—now, the hill seems to melt away before the car.

You can now travel almost continuously on high gear—under throttle control.

The power-application is so fluid that the effect, when you accelerate the speed, is very much as though you had "turned on" the power as you "turn on" water by opening a spigot.

As far as sound and vibration are concerned, the engine does not seem to be energizing at all.

The car simply glides from one rate of travel to another, without perceptible effort or hesitation.

The result is that the mind is lulled into repose and the body obeys the impulse of the mind.

All the niceties of Cadillac construction supplement and simplify and emphasize the luxurious action of the Eight-Cylinder engine.

The latter might be ever so perfect and still fail of its full efficiency if the car as a whole were not manufactured in every minute part with relation to the requirements of the motor.

Cadillac thoroughness is responsible for the accuracy of every function which might contribute to the efficiency of the engine.

And, too, the spring suspension, and the deep soft upholstery share the task of resting and soothing mind and body—the two work to that end in continuous harmony.

More than eight thousand Cadillac owners are now enjoying these marked elements of ease which confer a new charm upon motoring.

Our information would indicate that nearly all of them experience the same impulse—a renewed and irresistible call to long distance touring.

With rough roads largely robbed of their terrors, and good roads made almost doubly delightful—with hills no longer to be dreaded and gear shifting practically eliminated—with a new and astonishingly active acceleration, always to be relied upon—touring in the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac becomes an unalloyed delight.

Styles and Prices

Standard Seven passenger car, Five passenger Salon and Roadster, $1975. Landaulet Coupe, $2500. Five passenger Sedan, $2800. Seven passenger Limousine, $3450. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.

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Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

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One of the most useful and beautiful pieces of furniture you can possibly own is a **KROEHLER BED DAVENPORT.** It is a handsome, durably upholstered davenport that can be instantly converted into a full size double bed by merely unfolding the concealed bed section.

This bed is luxuriously comfortable and will give two guests every possible comfort — or will serve as a regular nightly bed for your family.

Because of its double utility it is a positive economy. It

Saves Space—Saves Rent—Makes 1 Room Seem Like 2

Sanitary, all-steel bed frame and springs. Removable felted mattress—you don't sleep on the upholstering. Plenty of room for pillows and bedding within folded bed—opens and closes *easily.* Simple, indestructible, incomparable, GUARANTEED in every way.

For Sale By All Reliable Furniture Stores

Owing to our tremendous manufacturing facilities and huge output you can buy a KROEHLER BED DAVENPORT at a *low price* on *easy terms,* from dealers *anywhere.* Many styles to select from—one of them is sure to please you. As an assurance of high quality *insist* on seeing the word KROEHLER stamped on the metal bed frame. If your dealer will not supply you, write us.

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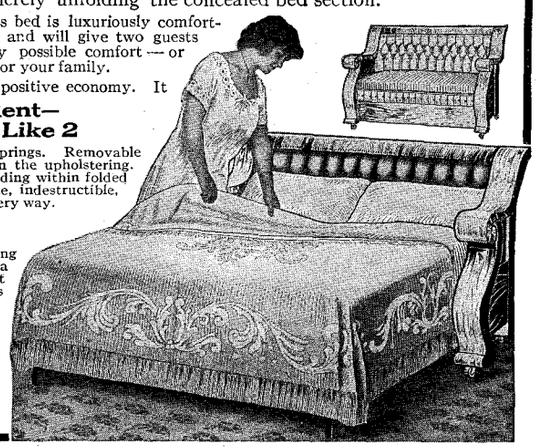

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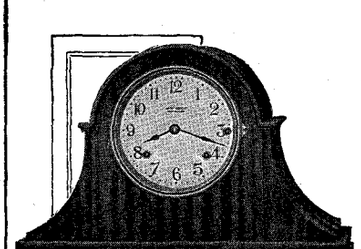

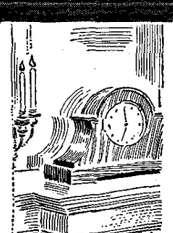

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of the total of a year's investment. For example, they do not take account of mortgage loans, which alone make an item estimated by *The Investor's Magazine* at more than one billion dollars a year. These sums, combined with other forms of investment that properly should go into a grand total, would obviously produce more than $3,000,000,000 as the annual sum of savings for investment in this country. *The Investor's Magazine* says:

"It is a curious fact, but one deeply rooted in human nature, that people do not save as much in times of prosperity as in 'hard times.' When the war in Europe broke out, bringing with it a world-wide financial stringency, people began saving as they had not saved for many years past. Unnecessary expenses were cut, and family budgets were studied carefully with a view to eliminating waste. Even small savings, when multiplied on a national scale, amount in this way to enormous sums. If every man, woman, and child in the United States should save only $10 a year, the total national saving would amount to a billion dollars. But it is quite fair to say that the increased economy these days has exceeded that figure. It is probable that additional economies, amounting to fully two billion dollars a year, have gone into effect in the United States since last summer.

"Europe, of course, is economizing on one end of the scale, while pouring out billions of dollars for destructive purposes on the other. It may well be doubted if there is a European, wealthy or poor, that has not been practising increased economy during the last seven or eight months. We have all seen newspaper reports of even monarchs curtailing their own personal expenditures and cutting their allowances for the table.

"This increased saving will undoubtedly go a long way, both in Europe and America, to repair the ravages of war. How far it will go is an open question. Indeed, one well-known authority, Theodore H. Price, recently published an interesting speculation as to whether wars really cost anything. He pointed out that the estimated cost of the present war for six months is six billion dollars, altho this figure probably is low. Assuming the population of Europe to be 450,000,000, and the average saving per inhabitant $15 for the same period, the cost of the war, he stated, had been paid by saving.

"This, of course, is an extreme view and fails entirely to take into account the indirect waste caused by war, the stoppage of industry, the economic loss of the services of many millions of men, the destruction of large portions of the world's credit system, and the like. Yet it is only fair to point out that in this country, at least, renewed habits of thrift and economy are rapidly atoning for the loss the war and the resulting stringency have brought upon us. Our credit system has been brought down to the soundest and most solid basis. There has been a wide liquidation of floating debt, and the way funds are mounting up in the banks by the hundreds of millions of dollars means that when normal conditions are renewed all these dollars will be mobilized in a vast army of peace for the rejuvenation of our industry and for a period of such activity and prosperity as we perhaps never have known."

RADICAL CHANGES IN DEPARTMENT STORES

Within a year, striking, if not phenomenal, failures have occurred among department stores, not to mention the failure last summer of far the largest of all jobbing houses in the dry-goods trade. The most recent of these, and after the jobbing house

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the largest, occurred in New York in April this year. In general, it was attributed to the movement away from its neighborhood to Fifth Avenue of other large stores, leaving its own neighborhood, that of lower Sixth Avenue, stranded. The event of April led *The Journal of Commerce* to point out radical changes which have been taking place in the department-store business in New York, leading to a forced cutting down of extravagance in management, and based largely on the evils of overcapitalization, expansion, etc. Following are points in the article:

"Great department stores are no longer leaders of style and fashion in dry-goods. They carry sumptuous merchandise and in many instances conduct fashion displays more artistic and attractive than have ever been known. Yet the growth of specialty shops, the extension of fine dressmaking establishments in side avenues of cross-streets, the difficulties that attend shopping in crowds, all indicate a change that is affecting the power of the department store over the consumer who knows what is wanted and how best to get it with a minimum of inconvenience.

"The time has passed when great grocery establishments fear the competition of the department store. In the face of the wonderful displays of furniture and upholstery in many great retail department institutions, the individual furniture-dealer, the specialist in fine carpeting and fine upholstery continue to grow in popular favor and to wax rich from an exhaustive and exclusive service for the benefit of an increasing clientele. The department store still sells everything from seeds to ostrich-feathers, but its appeal is no longer so compelling that specialists in those lines fear its competition, or care much for its intermittent attempts to feature special sales at cut rates.

"The inference that these things mean a final decay of the department store and an evolution that will be as striking as the disappearance of the old general dry-goods jobber in New York does not seem warranted by the facts as they now present themselves, at least; and it is a more common opinion among leading dry-goods financiers that the most important change immediately ahead is an early abandonment of the extravagances that have made some forms of department-store merchandising silly, and possibly worse.

"No doubt a great deal of the overdoing that has led to the financial breaking up of great stores can be laid at the door of the consumer. When a woman in White Plains, N. Y., or East Orange, N. J., knows that it costs many stores ten cents to deliver a five-cent spool of thread, and will yet go on telephoning in her orders and demanding just that sort of service on a charge account, it is easy to understand how a merchant who is reaching out for the fine trade will go on accommodating himself to an acceptance of business practises that are surely demoralizing. The establishment of store playgrounds, waiting-rooms that put a railroad station to shame, restaurants that would not pay if the charges were twice as great, and, withal, a general waste of valuable store space on which overhead charges can never be spread thin enough to reach around, will continue to be features of shopping in a few stores in a great metropolis, but the time has come when such things will not be regarded seriously as necessities of either profitable or prudent dealings with customers who are wanted all the year around and every month of the year.

"The fright of war has led to many economies in buying and has improved the chances of the small stores. Naturally, the heavy burdens of department-store costs of doing business, amounting in many instances to 35 per cent., and in nearly all

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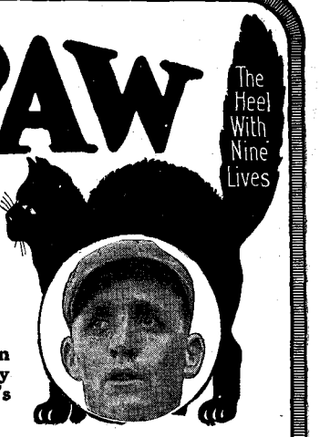

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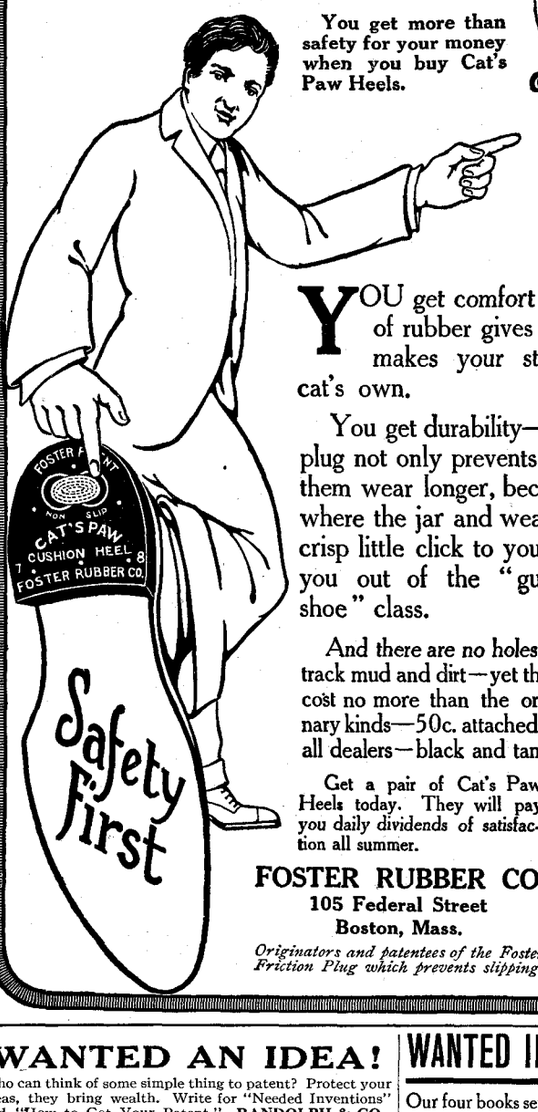

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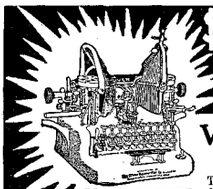

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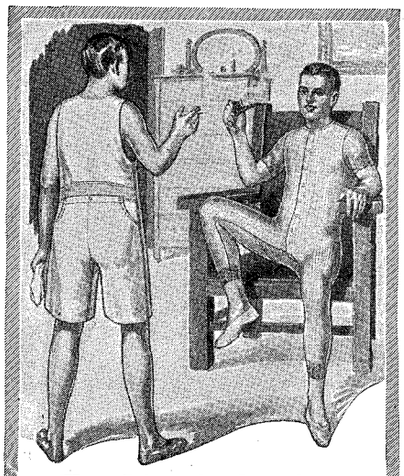

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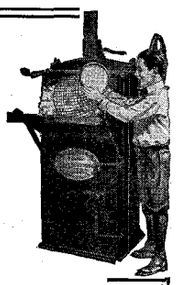

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instances not less than 22½ per cent., have led to a recasting of plans by retail merchants who are going through a real depression for the first time in their careers.

"Many of them who were trained in smaller institutions where the personal element in buying and selling was the real element of stimulation in the business have suddenly realized that systems can easily dwarf personality in trading and thus surely eliminate one elastic factor that counts in a large way in a small store. Moreover, the bankers who have been thinking deeply over department-store problems for a year or more have come to know that a corporation does not count for as much in a merchandising institution, either as a loaning asset or as a vital reflection of consuming conditions in the community, as the personal name and the personal fortune of some great merchant whose integrity and ability are the fundamental on which a great business is based.

"The incorporation of department stores and many other kinds of stores has been overdone, not only because personal elimination has been general throughout the business, but because it has offered an easy means of overcapitalization in flush times. That there has been a very great overcapitalization of dry-goods department stores is pretty generally admitted and from time to time it is being sadly proved.

"The oversystemizing of many New York department stores has given the small stores a rare chance for profit in the past months of careful and uncertain consumer-purchasing. Economy of space, economy in the costs of doing the business, economy in the general atmosphere of the store are helping the little retailer just now, and they carry a lesson to the department stores."

GROWTH OF THE FIVE- AND TEN-CENT STORES

The five-and ten-cent store companies, of which there are now three leading ones, have recently shown marked development through extensions into new territory. For some years there has been a constant and substantial increase in the number of stores, but seldom has any store been closed after it was once opened, a fact attributed to the careful study given each locality. *The Wall Street Journal* says further of these enterprises:

"Expansion of the companies, naturally, is much heavier after new capital is introduced. This has been the experience of both the Woolworth and Kresge companies, both of which were incorporated with their present capital in 1912 and have since expanded considerably.

"While these companies are probably the best known of all those operating, there is another organization, the J. G. McCrory Company, of which little is known in the financial world, and yet its founder, J. G. McCrory, was one of the pioneers in the five-and ten-cent business. He started in 1882, four years after F. W. Woolworth, with a capital of $2,000, and since that time the only additional capital put into the company was $100,000 in 1912. The expansion from one store to 113, the number in operation now, was accomplished by reinvesting surplus profits and the $100,000 mentioned above.

"The McCrory Company operates in a large number of small towns in the Eastern and Southern States, which probably accounts for the fact that it is not as well known as the others. The following table of the three companies presents their growth in the number of stores in operation:

Year	*Woolworth*	*Kresge*	*McCrory*
1915.....	737	118	113
1914.....	687	101	105
1913.....	631	85	92
1912.....	613	64	69

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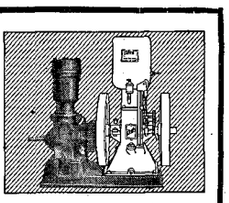

Novo Air Compressor
Fig. 1475

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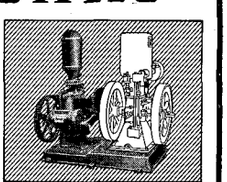

Novo Suction and Force Pump—Fig. 1401

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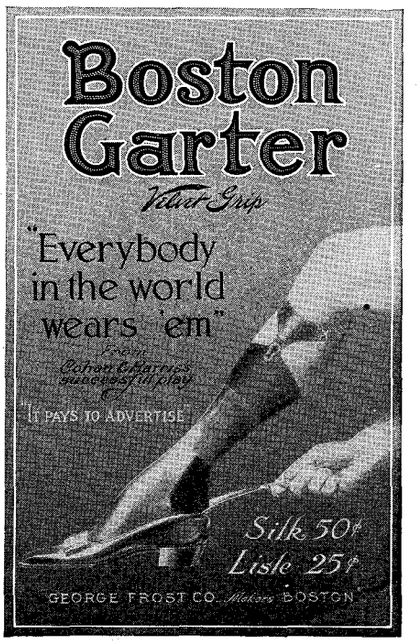

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"Woolworth is the only company which has invaded Europe with the five-and ten-cent stores. F. W. Woolworth, Ltd., had 44 stores in operation throughout the British Isles on January 1, 1915, having opened 14 new stores in 1914. The venture has proved very profitable, and, despite the war, the past year was the best the British company has had since its organization."

BETTER BUILDING-RETURNS

Bradstreet's, in a compilation for its issue of April 10, noted for March in the Eastern part of the country signs of improvement in building-operations. This improvement, however, was somewhat more than offset by declines in the Northwest, Southwest, and Far West. Returns for 134 cities showed that a total of 24,073 permits were granted for March, a decrease of 2 per cent. over March of last year. This decrease was smaller than for February, when it was 5.8 per cent., and much smaller than for January, when it was 16.4 per cent. *Bradstreet's* finds an encouraging feature in this decrease in permits "almost to the vanishing-point," and in the further fact that the increases were no longer confined to New England and the Middle States, but prevailed also in the Middle West and South. Following are the records for many cities included in the list of 134:

	No. Permits 1915	1914	*Values,* 1915	*Values,* 1914
New England—				
Bridgeport	118	102	$512,131	$685,061
Cambridge	51	18	286,300	60,550
Chelsea	45	13	146,385	58,000
Hartford	164	104	736,337	481,345
Lawrence	24	20	288,880	90,700
Lowell	77	57	97,555	76,400
Lynn	38	31	72,735	119,100
Manchester	97	99	83,080	136,610
Medford	78	41	246,405	132,580
New Bedford	123	121	587,775	436,510
New Haven	146	106	825,470	425,380
Portland, Me.	58	23	161,750	55,935
Quincy, Mass.	124	68	185,402	105,793
Salem	84	14	412,580	11,816
Somerville	25	23	112,720	155,160
Springfi'd, Mass.	161	138	570,558	542,918
Middle—				
Albany, N. Y.	322	188	342,855	947,900
Allentown	50	52	127,780	186,650
Binghamton	81	106	36,592	151,549
Buffalo	473	309	830,000	660,000
East Orange	75	48	86,732	214,608
Elizabeth	36	38	96,508	112,579
Harrisburg	40	36	154,600	111,500
Lancaster	69	74	208,635	165,965
Newark, N. J.	218	145	643,392	321,240
New York City—				
Manhattan*	47	44	4,134,025	6,168,575
Manhattan†	318	439	831,355	1,743,679
Bronx*	101	80	2,550,825	1,637,325
Bronx†	274	235	117,287	193,843
Brooklyn	271	203	3,919,055	3,441,285
Total	1,011	1,001	11,552,547	13,184,707
Philadelphia	979	876	5,388,265	5,179,030
Pittsburg	438	304	1,006,997	958,616
Rochester	387	274	1,000,000	775,030
Scranton	82	43	115,974	48,808
Syracuse	249	102	520,533	143,700
Wilkes-Barre	185	60	257,752	44,303
Yonkers	47	17	206,600	43,700
Western—				
Akron	233	209	437,605	288,160
Cincinnati	299	204	1,168,530	749,180
Cleveland	1,483	1,409	4,022,035	4,070,255
Columbus	335	293	519,200	655,995
Detroit	839	870	2,839,490	2,300,915
Grand Rapids	195	517	260,429	1,239,253
Indianapolis	743	562	889,349	782,384
Louisville	293	235	518,100	661,525
Springfield, O.	33	29	135,925	158,291
Toledo	288	323	763,258	556,928
Youngstown	90	80	173,590	148,295
Northwestern—				
Cedar Rapids	26	35	152,000	170,850
Chicago	1,096	1,170	7,403,750	8,111,150
Des Moines	72	51	119,355	275,750
Dubuque	21	8	85,000	58,500
Duluth	172	107	159,128	263,541
Lincoln	46	51	97,450	72,500
Milwaukee	420	369	942,921	694,924
Minneapolis	541	542	1,372,530	2,093,915
Omaha	84	147	332,860	321,165
Peoria	42	48	168,900	408,560
Sioux City	36	92	167,675	286,435
St. Paul	205	252	822,624	2,343,209
Southwestern—				
Dallas	93	234	147,690	807,213
Fort Worth	72	63	125,950	193,290
Galveston	288	91	104,209	236,325
Houston	383	418	179,796	259,945
Oklahoma	31	27	45,711	162,925
St. Louis	548	509	1,098,400	1,277,350

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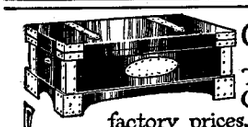

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	No. Permits 1915	No. Permits 1914	Values, 1915	Values, 1914
Southern—				
Atlanta	277	341	$267,417	$561,644
Baltimore	414	153	1,344,200	679,767
Birmingham	301	323	154,555	236,595
Charlotte	19	26	419,377	115,800
Chattanooga	131	191	40,865	119,410
Huntington	70	94	75,760	119,735
Jacksonville	60	82	259,500	239,023
Memphis	259	279	379,835	370,300
Nashville	362	79	190,570	229,980
New Orleans	121	136	194,389	230,609
Norfolk	67	72	180,694	321,985
Richmond	133	110	284,826	539,848
Tampa	124	132	116,387	114,855
Washington	443	387	714,826	1,544,778
Far Western—				
Colorado Sp'gs.	27	27	22,700	14,177
Denver	267	435	181,130	311,610
Long Beach	139	217	226,792	249,844
Los Angeles	819	2,634	1,124,356	2,179,756
Pasadena	146	149	79,373	221,491
Phœnix	24	74	19,879	110,178
Portland, Ore.	527	708	503,755	939,240
Sacramento	139	164	148,725	236,174
Salt Lake City	130	113	209,385	307,150
San Diego	152	279	94,285	262,686
San Francisco	623	561	1,319,697	3,956,475
Seattle	810	881	689,675	923,480
Stockton	62	59	140,814	105,481
Tacoma	137	170	192,450	137,968

CHINA AS A GREAT BORROWER OF MONEY

The recent action of Japan in reference to her influence in China has called out in the New York *Times* an article by C. Ohira, on the heavy public borrowings of China. Since her revolution China has borrowed for construction and railway purposes about $375,000,000. This sum, combined with earlier borrowings for like purposes, makes a total of $535,000,000 chargeable to internal improvements of this class. The greatest of China's railway enterprises is the Kunchau-Ichang, which is contracted for by a French capitalist. Starting in the province of Canton, it crosses Yün-nan and Kwang-si and then enters the province of Sze-chuen. It calls for a loan of $120,000,000. The railways already built in China with borrowed money comprise a mileage of 3,200. Some 7,000 miles have been arranged and are yet to be built. Mr. Ohira says further of these roads and loans:

"Besides the Government railways there are foreign concessions, namely: 1. Chinese Eastern Railway, 1,275 miles. 2. South Manchurian Railway, 680 miles. 3. Shantung Railway, 284 miles. 4. Yün-nan Railway, 288 miles. All of these cover over 2,500 miles.

"Besides railway and industrial loans there are Chinese loans raised for political purposes, as follows: Up to the time of the revolution, $750,000,000. After the revolution, $3,000,000 from Belgium, $25,000,000 from England (Cripp loan), $17,000,000 from Austria, $125,000,000 five-Power loan (England, Russia, Germany, France, Japan), and $5,000,000 from Germany; total, $175,000,000.

"All loans, political and industrial, made by China before and after the revolution, amount to the grand total of $1,460,000,000, out of which $310,000,000 is contracted, but not yet issued. In addition to all those are the loans for oil-exploitation and for drainage-work, which are projected by American interests. Also provincial loans under consent of the central Government of about $7,500,000; short-term loans, of which China owes to foreign countries about $15,000,000, and the $50,000,000 loan which China concluded with the M. Samuel Company, of England, recently, for the purpose of improving municipal facilities in Hankow.

"The more loans China secures the better prospers her trade with foreign countries. Nothing can better prove this fact than the increase of trade last year, the total amount of imports and exports being $606,250,000, a record-breaking amount. This shows an increase of about $25,000,000 over the previous year."

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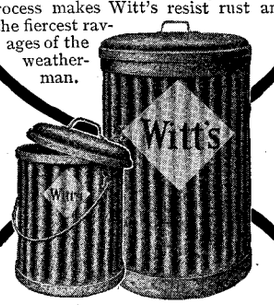

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Fount of Knowledge.—"Dad, what's 'out of sight, out of mind,' mean?"

"That those who will not see as we do are crazy."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Appropriate.—"How do you sell your music?"

"We sell piano music by the pound and organ music by the choir."—*Columbia Jester.*

Charity at Home.—"Jones tells me he has just started a bank-account for his new baby."

"I see; a fresh-heir fund."—*Baltimore American.*

Disengaged.—SAFETY—"So Jack is engaged, is he? And is Fanny the bride-to-be?"

FIRST—"No, she is the tried-to-be."—*University of Nebraska Awgwan.*

Willing to Please.—MERCHANT (to applicant for job)—"Sorry, but I only employ married men."

APPLICANT—"Do you happen to have a daughter, sir?"—*Boston Transcript.*

An Unloved Official.—Actual extract from a sailor's letter to his wife:

"DEAR JANE,—I am sending you a postal order for 10s, which I hope you may get—but you may not—as this letter has to pass the Censor."—*Punch.*

The Wrong Idea.—OWENS—"My tailor will be here in half an hour."

ELEVATOR BOY—"Yes, sir; shall I ask him to wait?"

OWENS—"Certainly not, you idiot! What do you suppose I'm going out for?"—*Boston Transcript.*

The Terrier.—SERGEANT—"'Ey, there! Where are you going?"

THE ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR (who climbed out of the trench)—"'Oly Jiminy! When that bloomin' shell whistled over'ead Hi thought it was twelve o'clock!"—*University of Nebraska Awgwan.*

A Purist.—"I must say these are fine biscuits!" exclaimed the young husband.

"How could you say those are fine biscuits?" inquired the young wife's mother, in a private interview.

"I didn't say they were fine. I merely said I must say so."—*Washington Star.*

Why Be Neutral?—If you favor war, dig a trench in your back yard, fill it half full of water, crawl into it, and stay there for a day or two without anything to eat, get a lunatic to shoot at you with a brace of revolvers and a machine gun, and you will have something just as good, and you will save your country a great deal of expense.—*Appeal to Reason.*

Dampening.—When the New York National League ball club was playing in Boston, a local clergyman called at the hotel where the players were stopping one Sunday to congratulate Mathewson on his stand against playing on the Sabbath.

The clerk made a few mysterious inquiries and then said: "Sorry, sir, but Mr. Mathewson is out playing golf."—*Everybody's.*

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A keen, clean cutting edge that is an enemy to the tough beard and a friend to tender skin.

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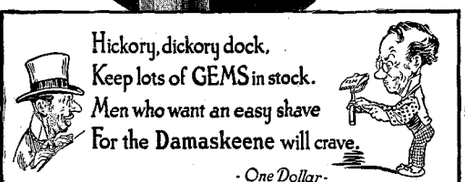

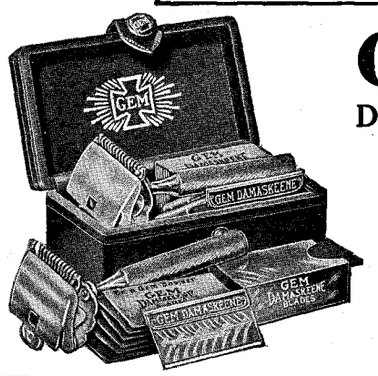

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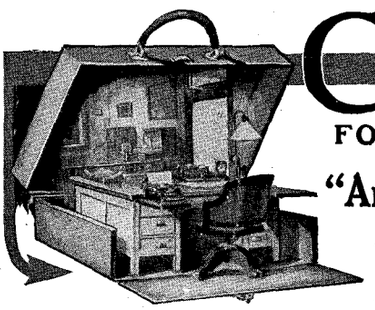

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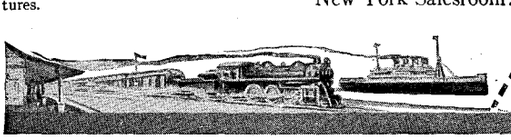

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Betrayed.—"How do you know that Chaucer dictated to a stenographer?"

"Just look at the spelling."—*Columbia Jester.*

Self-Help.—VOICE—"Is this the Weather Bureau? How about a shower to-night?"

PROPHET—"Don't ask me. If you need one, take it."—*Chaparral.*

Rapid.—Philadelphia is to teach geography by moving pictures. That is about the only way to keep up with European geography.—*Indianapolis News.*

Very Near.—WISE GUY—"Ever see a close race?"

UTTER NUT—"Sure! I spent three months in Scotland."—*Columbia Jester.*

Reversed.—"They do things differently in Mexico."

"How's that?"

"The Presidents do most of their running after they're elected."—*Judge.*

Making Him Useful.—"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "what is the initiative and referendum?"

"Why, it would take me half an hour to explain it."

"Well, maybe you won't have to explain it all. But baby is so restless, and he always quiets down when you get to talking."—*Washington Star.*

Got His.—A writer of plays was reading a new work before a company of the French Society of Comedy, and presently was disturbed by the sight of one of the members, M. Got, fast asleep. The author stopt and reproved the sleeper. He was reading his play to the committee in order to obtain their opinion. How could a man who was asleep give an opinion?

M. Got rubbed his eyes and remarked, "Sleep is an opinion." There was no appeal from this verdict.—*Christian Register.*

Safe to Try.—A friend of Nat Goodwin's was staying with the actor at his home in California, in the hope of obtaining relief from chronic dyspepsia. One day he was taking a walk along the beach with his host.

"I have derived relief from drinking a glass of salt-water from the tide," said the invalid solemnly. "Do you think I might take a second?"

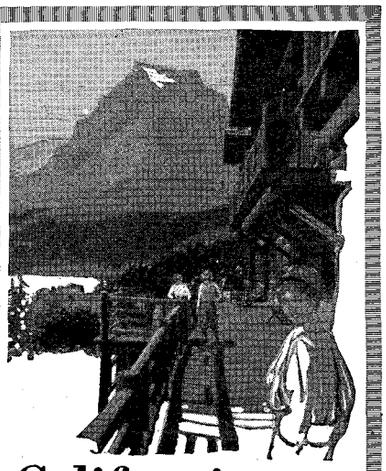
Goodwin reflected deeply. "Well," he replied, with equal seriousness, "I don't think a second would be missed."—*Osteopathic Magazine.*

What He Understood.—The prim young woman from New England who was devoting herself to the education of the negro in a Southern school told one of her small scholars to bring a bucket of water from the spring.

"I ain't gwine fotch no water," he whined rebelliously.

"Oh, Eph!" she protested, "you mustn't say that. Don't you remember how I have taught you: First person, singular, I am not going; second person, you are not going; third person, he is not going. Plural: First person, we are not going; second person, you are not going; third person, they are not going. Now, Eph, do you understand it perfectly?"

"Yas'm, I un'stands—ain't nobody gwine."—*Collier's.*



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Aggrieved.—"Mother, am I really the image of you, or was that lady that called on you just tryin' to hurt my feelings?"—*Life.*

Unhampered.—FOND MOTHER—"Improvise? Why, my daughter can improvise any piece of music you put before her!"—*Judge.*

Some Doubt.—"Mama, is papa goin' to die an' go to heaven?"

"Why, Bobby, what put such an absurd idea into your head?"—*Life.*

Too Effective.—"That sermon you preached the other Sunday on thrift had a great effect on me," said Griggs to his minister. "I went out before the collection."—*Christian Register.*

Concerned.—OLD LADY (to nephew on leave from the front)—"Good-by, my dear boy, and try and find time to send a post-card to let me know you are safely back in the trenches!"—*Punch.*

Careless of Her.—"Oh, say, who was here to see you last night?"

"Only Myrtle, father."

"Well, tell Myrtle that she left her pipe on the piano."—*University of Nebraska Awgwan.*

Reciprocity.—OWENS—"My landlord has ordered me out because I can't pay my rent."

BOWENS—"Glad I met you. So has mine. Let's change quarters."—*Boston Transcript.*

Prepared.—"That man who was waiting for opportunity to knock said that all he got was a mighty punk opportunity."

"He was not waiting for opportunity to knock; he was waiting to knock opportunity."—*Houston Post.*

Pour la Mérite.—AUNT ETHEL—"Well, Beatrice, were you very brave at the dentist's?"

BEATRICE—"Yes, auntie, I was."

AUNT ETHEL—"Then, there's the half-crown I promised you. And now tell me what he did to you."

BEATRICE—"He pulled out two of Willie's teeth!"—*Punch.*

Sunday Etiquette.—Observing the success of the Billy Sunday methods in the matter of conversion, *Puck* rises to suggest that the attempt be made to apply the same methods to other church ceremonies and activities, proposing the following formulas:

PASTOR (christening infant)—"What do you want to call this hunk of excess baggage, Bo?"

PRESIDING PARSON—"What miserable mutt giveth this skirt to be married to this gink?" THE BRIDE'S FATHER—"I'm the guy."

INDUSTRIOUS USHER—"Slide, you ice-carts! Slide!"

PASSING THE PLATE—"Come across with the iron-men, you low-lived tightwads!"

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT—"All of you little flivvers that want to swat Satan, stand on one leg."

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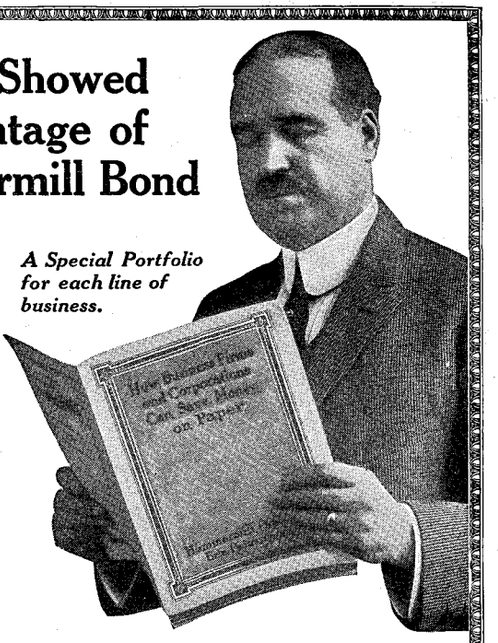

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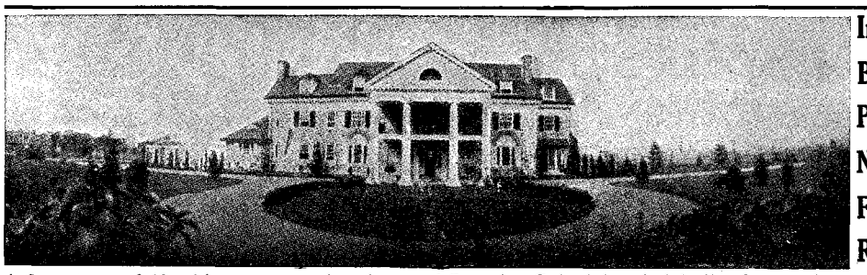

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

April 12.—Petrograd reports that Russian troops have penetrated 20 miles within Hungarian borders, to Sztropko.

April 14.—It is reported that Russian attacks in the Karpathians are shifting to the west, owing to their inability to penetrate Lupkow and East Dukla passes.

April 16.—German war correspondents estimate that 3,500,000 men are engaged in battle in the Karpathians, from Stryj, eastern Galicia, to Bartfeld, northern Hungary, and call this the greatest battle in the history of the world.

April 17.—According to Russian reports, the vortex of the Karpathian battle has for the last six days rested on the Mezolaborcz section of the Beskid Range, where the Russians succeeded in holding their own.

IN THE WEST

April 14.—An advance of nearly a mile is credited to the French in Alsace.

April 18.—Official reports dispute the outcome of an engagement at a point southeast of Ypres designated as "Hill No. 60," but it is held by the British to be the most important move since Neuve Chapelle, and a gain of three miles is claimed.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

April 14.—The Dutch steamship *Katwyk*, in spite of flag, name, and nationality carefully displayed, is torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Germany, it is reported, will investigate the case immediately.

April 15.—The total British casualties up to April 11 are officially announced as 139,347.

Chile receives the apology of Great Britain for the sinking of the *Dresden* in Chilean waters.

April 16.—Bombs are dropt by German aviators at Amiens, and at Greenwich, near London; by French aviators at Strassburg. Only slight damage is effected.

April 21.—Chancellor Lloyd-George announces that the British strength at the front is now thirty-six divisions, comprising 750,000 men; and that every man fallen has been replaced.

GENERAL FOREIGN

April 19.—General Villa is defeated by General Obregon and forced to retreat to a point 200 miles north of Celaya. Reports give the defeat the color of a rout.

Baron de Reuter, founder of Reuter's News Service, commits suicide at his home in England, following the death of his wife.

April 20.—General Obregon's army, in pursuit of Villa, is reported checked at Salamanca, while General Villa announces an immediate reorganization of his forces at Aguas Calientes.

DOMESTIC

April 15.—The fiftieth anniversary of the death of Lincoln is observed with flags at half-mast on all Federal buildings.

Demanding an increase of pay of five cents an hour, 16,000 union carpenters in Chicago walk out on strike, paralyzing

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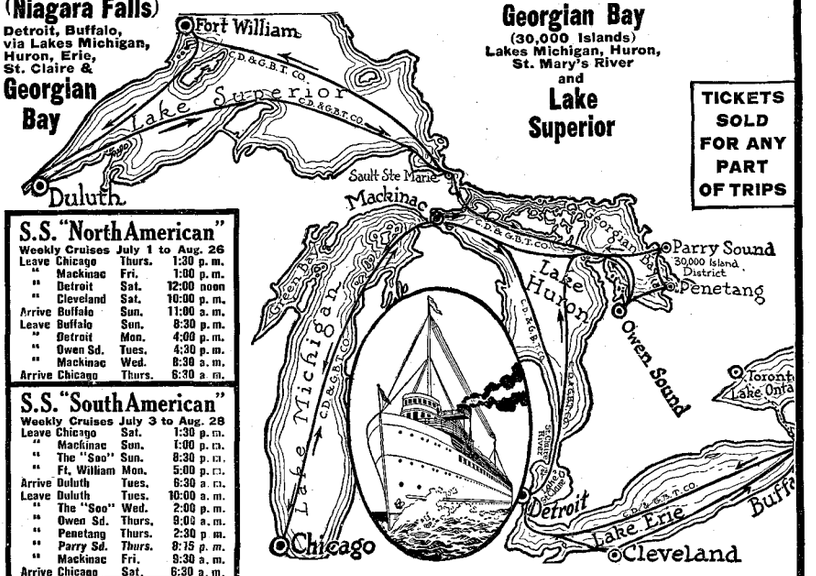

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Leave	Buffalo	Sun.	8:30 p. m.
"	Detroit	Mon.	4:00 p. m.
"	Owen Sd.	Tues.	4:30 p. m.
"	Mackinac	Wed.	8:30 a. m.
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"	Ft. William	Mon.	5:00 p. m.
Arrive	Duluth	Tues.	6:30 a. m.
Leave	Duluth	Tues.	10:00 a. m.
"	The "Soo"	Wed.	2:00 p. m.
"	Owen Sd.	Thurs.	9:00 a. m.
"	Penetang	Thurs.	2:30 p. m.
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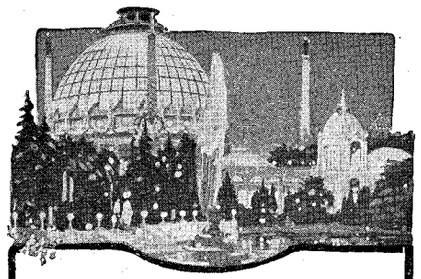

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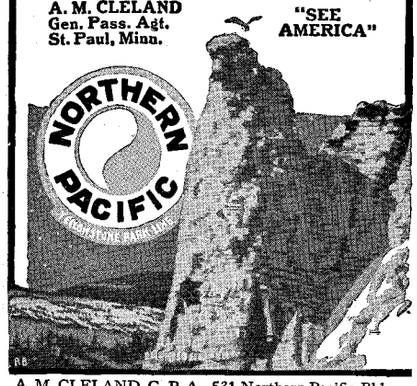

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Nelson A. Aldrich, for over twenty-five years United States Senator from Rhode Island, dies at his home in New York City, at the age of seventy-three.

April 18.—The Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit is begun in Syracuse, New York.

April 19.—The Supreme Court of the United States denies to Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, an Atlanta factory-girl, his plea for a writ of habeas corpus on appeal from the Georgia courts.

April 20.—The President attends a dinner of the Associated Press in New York, speaking in behalf of "helpful neutrality" and in criticism of alarmist journalism.

April 21.—The United States replies to the memorandum submitted by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, on April 4, in which the sincerity of American neutrality was questioned. Our neutrality is clearly defined, and is reconciled with our policy as to furnishing supplies to non-combatants and arms and ammunition to warring nations.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

To Several Correspondents:—The Lexicographer, who has received many inquiries concerning the origin and meaning of the word "jitney," takes pleasure in placing before the readers of The Literary Digest the following results of his investigations: A correspondent from Soda Creek, British Columbia, says that he knows the term as slang used in Glasgow, Scotland, over fifty years ago. It was used there and then to designate something small or insignificant. An old-time reader tells us that the word is a combination term formed from the Scottish "jitty," which means "deception," and the French "nisey," (correctly *niais*) meaning "ninny, simpleton." But the word is not to be found at all in the Scottish, Provincial English, or Dialectic or Slang dictionaries. Another correspondent says it is a foreign word which originated in Russia, and is the name of a small Russian coin. But a Russian scholar declares there is no such coin, and that the word in Russian means "rye." Yet another correspondent from Tacoma, Washington, says the word is comparatively new, but that "jit," meaning five cents, can be traced back one hundred years. He thinks this was the original word used by slave-traders for a coin. To a correspondent in Greencastle, Ind., the word was known as a synonym for nickel twenty-five years ago, and was used in this sense by the negro bootblacks in barbers' shops there. From Keokuk, Iowa, one learns that its origin has been ascribed to the Japanese *jitne*, which is said to mean "road cost."

By an Oakland, California, subscriber, one is told that "jitney" is a word coined by Southern negroes for a nickel. "There," says he, "the small darky, when told to run an errand, invariably inquires: 'Do I get a jitney for this, boss?' In nearly all States south of Illinois, the small boy bases all of his financial reckonings on the word 'jitney.'" A reader in Los Angeles tells one that the term is "the Mexican vernacular for a nickel, or five cents." From a Texan, who was at one time associated with a traveling circus, one gleans that "jitney" is thieves' slang for a small Mexican coin which had wide currency among the light-fingered gentry and traveled with them wherever they went. The term is not unknown to the faker who trails in the wake of the circus-men, and for that reason, perhaps, fakirs of another type derive it from the Hindu *jitni*, which means "so much"; but this differs from the origin given by another hippodromist from Kansas City, who says that "jitney" is "the circus man's name for the small change taken in at the side-shows."

A Brooklynized Kentuckian remarks: "I think the word 'jitney' sprang up in Kentucky, where it designates the genius who can make a one-cent stamp do the work of a two-cent one." A gentleman from Missouri shows that the term was imported into the South by the French-speaking West-Indian negroes, and that it is derived from the French *jetton*, or Old French *jeton*, a term defined by the New Standard Dictionary as "a piece of stamped metal used as a counter in card-playing or reckoning." These jettons were formerly known as "black money" and "abbey-pieces." This view accords with that of an old-time business man who managed the famous Haverly Minstrels—Mr. William Shade. He first met the term in Lake Providence, La., where his troupe was the attraction. When it came to counting the box-office receipts, the treasurer found two quarts of jitneys mixed in with the coin. These disks were about the size of nickels, so the minstrel men took up the term, which has been in use for a five-cent piece ever since. While an English correspondent agrees with the origin of the term as traced to the French word *jetton*, he claims that we are indebted to cockney English for the corruption *jitney*, which, he says, is a term applied by the London East-Enders to their small change, but this statement is not supported by any one of various slang dictionaries published in England.

To Troop-Sergeant George Washington Lee we owe the reminder of a little catch popular with the Louisianian French-speaking negro:

Mettons jetnée danz li trou
Et parcourons sur la rue—
Mettons jetnée—si non vous
Vous promenez à pied nu!

This may be very freely translated:

Put a jitney in the slot
And over the street you ride;
Put a jitney—for if not
You'll foot it on your hide.

You pay your "jitney," and you take your choice.

"C. W. C.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Is the following sentence grammatically correct? 'He reached the high altitude of 12,000 feet.'"

As altitude connotes height, to write of "high altitude" is not correct. Say, rather, "He attained the altitude of 12,000 feet." The twelve thousand feet cited is not a great height in view of the altitudes of various Himalayan and Alaskan mountains.

"W. D. S.," Seattle, Wash.—"In reading aloud, one is sometimes perplexed as to the tense of the word 'read,' consequently the pronunciation. Would it be possible to alter the spelling to indicate the sound, or, being possible, would it be practicable?"

Altho the pronunciations of the past and present tenses of "read" are sometimes confused, no remedy other than the adoption of a simplified form such as *red* is available, and the acceptance of this might lead to confusion with the noun *red*, but this would be far less likely.

"J. H.," Louisville, Ky.—"What is the percentage of Roman Catholics in the British Isles (England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland)?"

The total population of the British Isles is about 45,500,000, and the Roman Catholic population is about 5,500,000, or about 12 per cent.

"M.," Belmont, Cal.—"Kindly state whether you consider the expression 'The difficulties were greater than *usual* (or than ordinary)' defensible, either on grounds of technical grammar or of accepted good usage."

The phrase "greater than usual" means "greater than are ordinarily met in like conditions," and is elliptical. It is sanctioned by accepted usage.

"O. E. P.," Lakewood, Ohio.—"(1) Can a foreigner living in the United States be *compelled* to return to his native country at a call to arms? (2) Does a young man who was born in this country of foreign parentage require to be naturalized before voting, the father not having obtained naturalization papers before the son's coming of age?"

(1) No foreigner living in the United States can be compelled to return to his native country, unless he is extradited for committing some crime, or expelled by the exigencies of war with the nation to whom he owes allegiance. (2) No.

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